THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

ENGELHARD & SAUNDERS, Editors and Proprietors.

TO WHOM ALL LETTERS ON BUSINESS MUST BE ADDRESSED.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

THE DAILY JOURNAL is mailed to subscribers at EIGHT DOLLARS per annum; FOUR Dollars for six months; SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS ... [illegible] ... THE WEEKLY JOURNAL at TWO DOLLARS per annum; ONE DOLLAR for six months. ... [illegible] ... WEEKLY for '88 ... months.

Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 30. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, APRIL 10, 1874. NO. 15.

RATES OF ADVERTISING

One Square, one week	$1 0[illegible]
One Square, two weeks	1 5[illegible]
One Square, one month	2 5[illegible]
One Square, three months	7 00
One Square, six months	13 00

Additional Squares at proportional rates.

A Square is equal to TEN SOLID LINES of advertising type.

Cash, invariably in advance.

THE NEW YORK WORLD AND THE SOUTHERN DEMOCRACY.

The New York World is not quite ... that the Democratic Executive Committee of Alabama have taken the ... course open to them in defining ... which is before them as ... between the whites and negroes of their State." The World also ... the Democrats of Alabama ... [illegible]

BILBAO.

Every day almost the Cable telegrams bring to us news from the present chief seat of war between the Spanish Government and the Carlists. Of course the reports are both perplexing and conflicting, each side claiming a substantial victory in every combat. At this distance we cannot pretend to decide to which party the advantage belongs, but as both attach great importance to the result of the siege of Bilbao, a few words concerning this ancient town may not be out of place.

Bilbao is an important town, one of the most busy and thrifty in Spain, and has about [illegible] inhabitants. It was in ancient times the Capital of the Province of Biscay, and is situated on a fine plain on the river Ibaizabal, about sixteen miles above its mouth. It was founded in the year 1300, and possesses an extensive commerce, exporting chiefly iron, steel, wool, fish, corn and fruits. The town is well built and paved. No wheeled carriages are allowed to pass along its streets, but all goods are carried in panniers, on mules or in sledges. Its manufactures are hardware, anchors, leather, tobacco, paper hats and earthenware. Large vessels usually anchor at Portugalete, near the mouth of the river, or at Olaviaga, about four miles below the town. Spring tides rise about thirteen feet; and by taking advantage of them, vessels of considerable size occasionally reach the town.

The town is enclosed by lofty mountains, has a fine promenade along the river, which is here crossed by a new iron suspension bridge, and an old stone bridge of three arches; it possesses numerous convents and monasteries, a town hall, cathedral, large new hospital and public ... It has also ... schools, supported by its tribunal ... and a large public ... [illegible]

Bilbao was the scene of ... contests in former Carlist wars, and Zumalacarregui, General-in-Chief of the Carlists of that day, received his death wound there on 10th June, 1835.

THE DANGEROUS LESSON THE SOUTH AND WEST HAVE LEARNED.

Inflation as it is called does not seem to be popular in New York and the New England States, and the proposition to fix the issue of greenbacks at $400,000,000 seems specially to have excited their ire. So violent indeed has been the howl over the action of Congress last week, that we are inclined to doubt whether there may not be a little strategy mixed up with the indignation of our "contraction" friends.

The fact is that Congress by fixing the volume of the greenback currency at $400,000,000 has done nothing more than the present Secretary of the Treasury and his predecessor have claimed and exercised the power to do, that is to re-issue the $44,000,000 withdrawn during Mr. McCulloch's administration. Of that reserve only $18,000,- ... are to-day in the United States Treasury. ... that obliged to be issued by the Secretary and it is openly threatened that in case the President refuses to veto the bill, the ... will refuse to take any ... it, but will keep the ... withdrawn from circulation.

These are the facts in the case. ... then, should there be such a ... of indignation because Congress has ... the Treasurer to do, by law, that which he now does without law? It cannot be that specie resumption advocates do not know that the action of Congress does not mean inflation. It may be, however, that they do know that it does mean death to their schemes for contracting the currency below its present volume.

But be that as it may, the West and the South have fought the Middle and the East and have been victorious, and in winning the victory have learned that "dangerous lesson for the South and West to learn," as the New York Herald calls it, that "Western and Southern votes together can by law so reorganize not only our financial system, but every department of the Government, that the rights of States and individuals shall once more be respected.

We trust that the lesson is one that will not soon be forgotten. Whatever ... there may be for good government in America in the future, rests in the coalition between the West and the South. The first victory of that coalition has been recorded. It is to be hoped that the shouts of its second triumph will be heard, ere long, telling of a signal victory over that other enemy, the "protective" ... that for so many years has taken the substance of Western and Southern producers to fat on the manufacturers of New England.

There is much work for the new coalition to do, and it has not learned its "dangerous lesson" an hour too soon.

HAVE WE A SOUTHERN HISTORICAL SOCIETY IN NORTH CAROLINA?

Our exchanges from the Gulf States are having a good deal to say just now about the Southern Historical Society. In Georgia, especially, the institution seems to be a live one, whose honorable work it is to rescue from oblivion and to stereotype into perpetual fame the lives and deeds not only of our Lees, Johnstons and Jacksons, and our other great leaders, but of all those who took part in gaining an immortality of fame for the armies of the Confederacy. At least such is the talk in Georgia, and if we can judge by the number of addresses that have been recently delivered upon matters pertaining to the war, we think the talk is not for "Buncombe" alone.

May we be pardoned for asking whether we have a Southern Historical Society in North Carolina, and if so, what it has done to promote the cause for which it was organized?

FINANCIAL CONUNDRUM.

The New York Herald says:

Now, the addition of forty-four millions of dollars to the currency is the repudiation by the West of one-sixteenth of all the interest it owes to the East or to Europe, and that is why the West votes roundly and steadily for inflation.

Will the New York Herald tell us how many more bushels of wheat the West had to send to the East, and to Europe, to pay its interest after the subtraction of that forty-four millions from the currency, than it took before the subtraction?

It is very wrong the Herald thinks, for Congress to re-issue the forty-four millions, and it cheats the East to do so, but did we hear anything from the Herald about the wrong of withdrawing that forty-four millions from circulation, and about cheating the West in doing so?

WHAT A PITY.

No people, says the New York Herald, can ever consent to be absorbed absolutely by a neighboring people whose economical conditions require a totally different life and different laws; and least of all will the people of the thirteen States who gained their freedom from England in their infancy consent to become a mere fringe on the garment of a semi-barbarous empire occupying the Mississippi Valley. Yet that is what the Atlantic States must become if the legislation now begun in Congress is followed to its legitimate consequences. In the vote on the Four Hundred Million bill there is a sound of the tramp of armed men; and there are all the noises of war together in the legislation which the West still proposes to force on the nation.

Alas! Alack-a-day! Poor New England! How grievously our bowels ... are troubled lest thy ... money kings come to ... [illegible]

E. W. KERR, ESQ.

We had the pleasure of a visit from Edwin W. Kerr, Esq., Editor of the Clinton Reporter, who is in official attendance on the sessions of the Wilmington Presbytery. Mr. Kerr is not only an editor of ability, but a lawyer of much promise. There are none whose friendship we more highly esteem.

TRUSTEES' MEETING.

We are requested by the Secretary of the Board of Trustees of the University to state that the Wilmington & Weldon, Raleigh & Gaston, Atlantic and North Carolina Railroads and probably others, will pass Trustees over their lines free of charge on their return home on certificates of attendance at the meeting on the 9th inst.

SENATOR MERRIMON AND FREE BANKING.

The substitute offered by Senator Merrimon fixing the increase of the National Bank Currency at $46,000,000, and thereby virtually defeating Free Banking has prevailed, and it is much to be regretted. The business necessities of the South require a much larger amount of circulating medium than we now have. Precisely how much additional currency is needed, it is simply impossible for any man or any set of men to say with certainty, and the only rule that can be safely followed, is to leave the amount to be ascertained and determined by the law of supply and demand. Any legislation that requires the business of the country to conform to the currency instead of permitting the currency to contract or expand as business may require, is sure to be harmful.

In fixing upon $46,000,000 as the additional amount of National Bank Currency to be issued, Senator Merrimon has ventured upon the harmful kind of legislation. He has in effect, arbitrarily assumed a certain amount of circulating medium to be ample for the business needs of the country, an amount that will be obtained by fixing the Greenback Currency at $400,000,000, and adding $46,000,000 to the National Bank Currency.

Upon what data it may be asked did the Senator proceed in deciding what amount of circulating medium the country requires? Does he know how much New York requires, and how much Oregon and Minnesota and Texas and Florida and Maine? If he does not know what the several sections need, how can he tell what the whole needs? Is there any living man who can say to each State in the Union, so much you need and no more? Is there any man, or is there any set of men that ought to say so? We think not. It is assuming to ascertain that which is beyond human ken.

The Senator is not afraid however to assume the responsibility, but unfortunately he is obliged, in order to carry his point, to surround himself with those who like Senator Sherman of Ohio, finding themselves unable to prevent some increase, "take the lowest sum that possibly can be obtained."

There were four propositions before the Senate one to add to the National Bank currency $280,000,000, another to add $124,000,000, a third to add $110,000,000 and the fourth offered by Mr. Merrimon to add $46,000,000. Mr. Merrimon's proposition prevailed thus perpetuating the monopoly now possessed by the monied class of the country. The people of the South and the West will doubtless think he has arrogated to himself rather too much in undertaking to decide for them what amount of circulating medium their business requires.

Free banking is what we need. Senator Merrimon says we do not need it.

It was upon Senator Merrimon's motion that the Greenback currency (the currency issued by the Government) was fixed by the Senate at $400,000,000 and it was upon his motion that the Senate agreed to fix the increase of the National Currency (the currency issued by the National banks) at $46,000,000.

That his course is the best for the people of North Carolina in this regard we do not believe.

THE NATURAL ALLIES AND THEIR GREAT VICTORY.

It is especially gratifying to us to see how rapidly the Southern and Western States are learning to look for relief to a more perfect union between them. If this idea shall once possess the minds of the people of the two sections the work of regeneration will be well nigh complete, and we therefore commend to our readers the extracts to be found below, one from a Chicago and the other from a Cincinnati paper.

There is no music so sweet to our ears as to hear the West talking about the South as its natural ally and the great things that are to be accomplished when the natural alliance shall be perfected.

The following is taken from the Cincinnati Gazette:

THE FINANCIAL ISSUE—THE CONFLICT OF EAST VS. WEST AND SOUTH.

The financial question threatens to prove almost as sectional as that which formerly existed between the North and the South about negro slavery. The votes in Congress for several years have been indicating it, and especially have they manifested themselves at this season. The elements of sectional difference exist. The money creditors are in the East. The money borrowers are in the West and South. The National Bank circulation is mostly in the East. The great amount of bonds are also there. The great majority of those who are to pay the bonds and maintain the interest upon them are in the South and West. It is from these people, also, that the enormous profits of the National Bank monopoly are derived. In commenting upon these sharp antagonisms of interest, Horatio Seymour, in his speech in 1868, spoke of the East as the creditor, and the West and South as the debtor sections of the country. We do not admit that in this fight the real industrial interests of the East are represented, for they are naturally with the West and the South. But the monetary influence is so strong that they cannot struggle against it, and they are misrepresented.

All the great Eastern newspapers, as well as many in the West, are in the interest of the monetary capitalists of Wall street. The slaveholders were not more emphatically the South, and did not control its political action more certainly, than the National bankers and bondholders do the East at this time. They want money scarce and interest high. The West and South want money cheap and interest low. One favors a monetary monopoly. The other is against it. This question is rapidly coming to dominate all others. The business, panic and industrial depression are steadily leading to it. Democratic and Republican members of Congress from the South and West, forgetting other differences of opinion, are together, shoulder to shoulder, demanding some relief for their suffering constituents. Democrats and Republicans from the East, representing Wall street and the bondholding and National Bank monopolies, are united on the other side.

For nearly four months this has been the great question before Congress, whether there should be an expansion of the currency to a figure which the commercial interests of the country require, the present amount being entirely inadequate. We are becoming so used to the divisions as to regard as political friends and opponents those who vote on the one side or the other. Those who speak for the interests of Wall street can not politically fraternize with us, no matter by whatever name they choose to call themselves. To the South and West they are equally enemies, whether they term themselves Democrats or Republicans. If the money sharks of the East do not yield on this question, it is, like Aaron's rod, bound to swallow up all others, and upon it they will be overwhelmed. We feel like thanking God that by the census of 1870 the political power of the Union passed the East across the Alleghanies to the West, never to return through all the cycle of ages.

With the South as our natural ally we are two to one in the House over the East. We can spare many Western and Southern "dough-faces," and yet win. The late most important vote in the House of Representatives, by which one hundred and seventy-one members pronounced for an increase of the currency against seventy-one, and the manifestations of favor by which the proposition is received to break up the National Bank monopoly by making it free to all who desire to engage in it upon the present conditions, have created the most intense feeling among the Wall street gentry. In it they see the beginning of the inevitable end. The language indulged in by their organs shows how badly they have been hurt. It is a mingled groan of pain and an exceedingly vituperative yell against the people's Representatives, who have at last voted that some stop ought to be put to their public and private robbery of the debtor class of society.

Remarking upon the declaration of the Portland Press, that the effect of the action of Congress in fixing the Greenback Circulation at $400,000,000, would be to impose a heavy tax upon the labor of the country, the Chicago Inter-Ocean says:

It is not even a polite way of saying the Western and Southern people are a parcel of idiots; for the votes in the National House and Senate show that Western and Southern Congressmen are both for the addition to the present circulation of the balance of the $44,000,000, and for free banking. It is scarcely necessary to say, in response to these imputations upon the intelligence of the West and South, that they are very ungracious, if true, and very mendacious if false. Whether they are true or false, must be determined by the results of the financial policy about to be inaugurated. At all events, the position of the representatives of these sections on the currency question is heartily supported by the bulk of their constituencies.

Turkey and Russia are said to be quietly preparing for war against each other. Turkey is purchasing cannon and pushing the construction of railways, and Russia is re-building Sebastopol, making all the men of the empire liable to military duty, and adding iron monsters to her Black Sea fleet.

"Peter's pence" are to be collected henceforth from the waste paper of French society. Every faithful son and daughter of the church is expected to save, with more than Mohammedan care, the curl papers, tobacco wrappers, cigarette ends, placards, newspapers, circulars, billets doux, etc., of daily life, for the Waste-paper Guild, which calculates that this plan, assiduously carried out in every diocese of France, will fetch the Pope 300,000 francs a year.

Maryland is going into the immigration business in a way quite peculiar. She wants Scotchmen, and will pay sixty per cent. of their expenses on reaching her shores, provided they agree to stay in the State three years.

Wilmington Presbytery.

The Presbytery of Wilmington convened in session at the First Presbyterian Church in this city, on Wednesday evening.

The Presbytery was called to order at 7½ o'clock, by the Moderator, Rev. D. B. Black.

The Introductory Sermon was preached by Rev. N. Z. Graves, of Goldsboro, on "The Organic Church and Its Constituents."

Rev. T. C. Johnson, of Clinton, was elected Moderator and Rev. A. McFadyen and Ruling Elder Edwin W. Kerr, were elected Temporary Clerks.

The reading of the minutes was dispensed with and the new Moderator assumed the Chair.

Excuses for non-attendance at the last Presbytery were then heard when an adjournment was had until 9 o'clock the next morning.

SECOND DAY.

Presbytery met, according to adjournment, in the Session Room of the Church, at 9 o'clock.

The first half hour was spent in devotional exercises.

The Moderator, Rev. T. C. Johnson then called the Presbytery to order and announced the following Committees:

On Devotional Exercises—Rev. D. B. Black and Ruling Elder James C. Smith.

To Propose a Narrative to the General Assembly—Revs. N. Z. Graves and A. McFadyen and Ruling Elder John H. Murphy.

Bills and Overtures.—Rev. B. F. Marable and Ruling Elder Edwin W. Kerr.

Judicial Committee.—Rev. Calvin Shaw and Ruling Elder A. Southerland.

Sessional Records.—Rev. Alexander Kirkland and Ruling Elder Dr. L. W. Robinson.

Systematic Benevolence.—Rev. A. McFadyen and Ruling Elder Dr. P. W. Wooley.

The Presbytery then proceeded to the election of delegates to the General Assembly of the Southern Presbyterian Church, which meets in Columbus, Miss. Rev. T. C. Johnson was elected Minister to represent this Presbytery, with Rev. S. H. Isler as Alternate. As Elder Mr. Chas. H. Robinson was chosen with Mr. George Chadbourn as Alternate.

The Presbytery then adjourned to 3 o'clock, P. M.

At 3 o'clock the Presbytery was called to order by the Moderator.

The afternoon session was taken up, almost entirely, in discussing two resolutions one, introduced by Rev. B. F. Marable, in regard to the tithing system, or the giving of one-tenth of income to the Church, and the other, introduced by Elder E. W. Kerr, relative to calling a Convention of Elders and Deacons.

Presbytery adjourned to meet again this morning at 9 o'clock.

THIRD DAY.

The Presbytery met according to adjournment, in the Session Room of the Church, at 9 o'clock, the Moderator, Rev. T. C. Johnson, in the chair.

The first half hour was spent in devotional exercises.

Minutes of the Presbytery of Thursday were read, corrected and approved.

Ruling Elders W. H. G. Beatty, South River Chapel, J. H. Alderman, Pike Church, and R. T. Sanders, Hapwell, appeared in the Presbytery and rendered satisfactory reasons for absence.

The Treasurer made his report, which was received and approved.

On motion, the Treasurer was directed to write to all the Churches that are in arrears to the Contingent Fund prior to November, 1873, and urge them to settle up immediately.

Rev. S. H. Isler appeared in Presbytery, and rendered satisfactory reasons for absence.

On motion, a committee of three was appointed to revise the assessment of the Churches to the Contingent Fund. Revs. D. B. Black, B. F. Marable and Ruling Elder H. W. Beatty were appointed as said committee.

Rev. A. J. Willard, of the Congregational Church, was invited to sit as a Corresponding Member.

The communication relative to Davidson College, represented by the committee to whom it was referred and the resolutions contained in them were adopted.

Rev. Mr. Jones, of the Baptist Church, was invited to sit as a Corresponding Member.

Report on minutes of Synod was received, amended and adopted.

Committee on Sessional Records reported and recommended their approval with several exceptions. The report was received and adopted.

Rev. A. Kirkland, Agent of Sabbath Schools, submitted his report, which was received.

Mr. Jones, Agent of the American Sunday School Union, was called upon and delivered a short, but practical, address on the subject of Sabbath Schools in North Carolina.

The balance of the morning session was devoted to the subject of Sabbath Schools, pending which the Presbytery adjourned until 3 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Presbytery met according to adjournment.

The discussion relative to Sabbath Schools was resumed, and the report was received and adopted.

The following resolutions, contained in the Rev. Mr. Kirkland's report, were also adopted:

Resolved, That our Pastors, Stated Supplies and Church Sessions be urged to greater diligence in maintaining Sabbath Schools.

Resolved, That our Pastors and Stated Supplies urge upon their respective congregations the great importance and imperative duty of imparting spiritual instructions to the youth.

Resolved, That the Presbytery enjoins upon Pastors and Stated Supplies to call the attention of the Church Sessions to the resolutions of the Agents of the Sunday Schools adopted at Kenansville relative to the imperative obligation of sending up the required report.

The Evangelization report to the General Assembly was received, and it was ordered that the report be forwarded to the General Assembly.

Rev. A. McFadyen asked for and received a leave of absence.

Rev. Colin Shaw, Dr. L. W. Robinson, J. H. Murphy and Samuel Player, were also granted leave of absence.

Clinton was selected as the place and Wednesday evening before the first Sabbath in October at 7½ o'clock, as the time for holding the next session of the Presbytery.

Report of Committee to organize a Church at Newport. Report received and enrolled.

Report of Evangelist, Rev. Alex. Kirkland, was accepted and ordered to be spread upon the minutes.

Rev. H. A. Munroe made a verbal report of his Evangelistic work, which was very favorable. Report adopted.

Rev. N. Z. Graves, Agent of Publications, submitted his report, which on motion was adopted and ordered to be spread upon the minutes.

Committee on Narrative to the General Assembly made their report, which was adopted, and a copy ordered to be sent to the General Assembly.

Report of Committee on Sustentation was received, and on motion, adopted.

Stated Clerk, Rev. J. M. Sprunt, made his Statistical Report to the General Assembly. It was moved that said report be received, adopted and a copy be sent to the General Assembly.

The following is the report:

The Presbytery of Wilmington respectfully report to the General Assembly that they number 12 ministers and have under their care 30 Churches, 4 Licentiates and 3 candidates, that on the 25th day of June they licensed Mr. W H Groves as a Probationer, and on the same day dissolved the pastoral relations between Rev. A F Dickson and the First Church at Wilmington, that on the 2d day of October they dismissed, at his own request, S. Henry Bell, a licentiate, to the call of the Presbytery of Savannah, Ga.; that on the 3d day of October they received under their care F C Johnson, a licentiate from the Presbytery of New Orleans, and on the following day ordained him to the full work of the ministry as an Evangelist; that on the 30th of October, Rev. A Kirkland, Evangelist of Presbytery, reported that on the 28th of September he had organized a Church at White Hall, Wayne county; that on the 3d day of April, 1874, they dismissed Rev. A F Dickson at his own request to join the Presbytery of Bethel, S. C.; that on the 23d day of November they organized a Church at Newport, Carteret county, and that their next stated meeting will be held at Clinton Church, in Clinton, N. C., on Wednesday before the 1st Sabbath in October next, at 7½ o'clock P. M.

The Committee on Systematic Benevolence submitted their report, which was accepted, adopted, and a copy ordered to be sent to the General Assembly.

Mr. A. Southerland and Robert Moore asked for and was granted leave of absence.

Moved and seconded that the Presbytery adjourn to meet at 8 o'clock in the Church. After prayer by Rev. A. Kirkland, the Presbytery adjourned until 8 o'clock.

NIGHT SESSION.

Presbytery met according to adjournment in the Church at 8 o'clock.

The Session was entirely taken up in discussing the "Sustentation and Evangelistic Work" which was participated in by Revs. S. H. Isler and B. F. Marable.

On motion the Presbytery adjourned to meet this morning at 9 o'clock.

The following is the list of the Ministers and Ruling Elders in attendance upon the Presbytery:

Ministers.—Revs D B Black, Colin Shaw, N Z Graves, H A Munroe, Jas M Sprunt, B F Marable, S H Isler, Alex Kirkland, Jas Kelley, A McFadyen, T C Johnson.

Ruling Elders.—Robert W Moore, D McMillan, T McLeod, Dr L W Robinson, John Murphy, E W Kerr, J C Smith, Dr E W Wooley, Samuel Player, H W Beatty, Alex Sprunt, W D Pearsall, Dr C G Cox, A Southerland, W H G Beatty, J H Alderman, R T Sanders.

FOURTH DAY.

The Presbytery met at 9 o'clock, according to adjournment, in the Session Rooms of the Church, the Moderator, Rev. T. C. Johnson, in the chair.

The first half hour was spent in devotional exercises.

Minutes of the Presbytery of Friday were read, corrected and approved.

Rev. Jas. Kelley appeared in the Presbytery and rendered satisfactory reasons for not appearing earlier.

The Committee on Sustentations submitted their report, which was received and adopted.

Rev. G. W. McMillan, Licentiate, asked leave to labor out of the bounds of the Presbytery. The request was granted.

Rev. T. L. Devaux, editor of the Fayetteville *Presbyterian*, being present, was invited to sit as a Corresponding Member.

Ruling Elder W. H. G. Beatty asked for a leave of absence, which was granted.

The Committee on Sessional Records, submitted their report, which was received, adopted and ordered to be spread upon the minutes.

A resolution was offered and adopted, calling the attention of Orange Presbytery to a former request made from this Presbytery, asking for a portion of their territory.

Rev. Jas. Kelley, Agent of Foreign Missions, submitted a report, which contained some practical suggestions in reference to said mission. The report was adopted and ordered to be spread upon the minutes.

The Committee to raise funds for the purpose of erecting a suitable monument to the memory of Rev. Robert Tate, submitted their report and asked that said Committee be continued, which was granted.

The Committee that was appointed to prepare a historical sketch of Brown Marsh Church asked to be continued, and said that they would report at the next meeting of the Presbytery. The request was granted.

Rev. H. B. Blake being present, asked permission to address the Presbytery, which was granted.

Mr. Blake gave a short history of the progress of his work in this city and surrounding country, and asked that the members of the Presbytery unite with him in extending his work among the poorer classes of our community, especially the colored people.

The thanks of the Presbytery were returned to Mr. Blake for his address, and the Ministers and Elders were requested to correspond with Mr. Blake in reference to this matter, and also that they carry out a resolution of the Presbytery which was adopted at a previous session, in reference to this subject.

The Committee on Bills and Overtures submitted their report and asked that they be discharged, which was granted.

Supplementary report of the Treasurer, Mr. Alex. Sprunt, giving an account of the moneys received by him during the session of the Presbytery. The report was received, adopted and ordered to be spread upon the minutes.

The following resolutions, offered by Rev. James M. Sprunt, were adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Presbytery are due and are hereby respectfully tendered to the congregation of this Church and other citizens of Wilmington for their kindness and hospitality to the members of this body during the present session, to the officers of Churches of other denominations who have tendered their pulpits to the Ministers of this Presbytery, and to the Rail Road and Steamboat Companies for courtesies extended by them.

Resolved, That the papers of this city be requested to publish this resolution.

It was ordered that five hundred copies of the minutes of this Presbytery be printed in pamphlet form and that the Stated Clerk prepare an abstract of the proceedings of this Presbytery for publication in the Fayetteville *Presbyterian*.

The minutes of this meeting were read and adopted.

The Moderator, Rev. T. C. Johnson, in a few well chosen remarks returned his thanks to the Ministers and Elders present for the kindness shown him while presiding over their deliberations.

On motion, the Presbytery adjourned to meet in Clinton on Wednesday evening before the first Sabbath in October, at 7½ o'clock.

Another Grange Organized.

Capt. J. C. McMillan, State Deputy, who was in the city yesterday, informs us that he organized a Grange of Patrons of Husbandry at North East School House, in this county, on Thursday. It is known as "North East Grange," and is composed of good material. The following are the officers:

John J Moore, Master.
Geo M Murray, Overseer.
Dr. R T Sanders, Lecturer.
B F Sanders, Steward.
E McMoore, Assistant Steward.
J W Cowan, Chaplain.
J E Rivenbark, Treasurer.
Dr. H F Murphy, Secretary.
Hugh Wells, Gate Keeper.
Mrs. S A Moore, Ceres.
" A M Murray, Pomona.
" M E Cowan, Flora.
" S A Sanders, Lady Assistant Steward.

For the Journal.

Columbus County Turpentine Distillers' Association.

WHITEVILLE, N. C., April 2.

An adjourned meeting of Turpentine Distillers was held here to-day, eighteen (18) distillers being present.

On motion, Samuel B. Jennings, Esq., was called to the chair and J. W. Council and J. W. Powell were appointed Secretaries.

Mr. P. L. Peacock addressed the meeting, showing the intention of the assemblage and urging a thorough organization of the turpentine distillers for their mutual advantage in conducting their business.

On motion, the proceedings of the former meeting were read for information.

The body then proceeded to organize a permanent Association and the name, "Columbus County Turpentine Distiller's Association" was adopted, and the following named officers elected:

President, Samuel B Jennings.
First Vice President, Peter L. Peacock.
Second Vice President, Chas D [illegible]dwin.
Secretary, J W Powell.
Treasurer, A F Powell.

The members were then enrolled by the Secretary.

The following named members were appointed a committee to form a Constitution and By-Laws for the use of the Association:

J W Hall, A F Powell, W K Williamson, P L Peacock and J W Council.

On motion a set of rules and regulations prepared at a former meeting were read, amended and adopted. (We would like to give these "regulations" for the government of the distillers, adopted by themselves, but the committee to whom they were entrusted did not have them ready for publication when the proceedings were sent to press.)

The following resolutions were submitted and adopted:

Resolved, That we are anxious to ship our manufactured articles in good and substantial packages, as being for the best interest of both of sellers and buyers, and whilst we approve of some of the rules lately adopted by the Produce Exchange of Wilmington, yet we object to their action on the subject of "kerosene oil barrels," as we have found by experience, that they hold spirits better than any other package, and we respectfully ask that the rule against them be changed.

Resolved, That we ask the members of the Produce Exchange of Wilmington, to extend the time on red oak and water oak staves, and on poplar heads, for six months, without deduction on either.

Resolved, That our Secretary be requested to forward a copy of the above resolutions to the President of the Wilmington Produce Exchange.

[The reason stated for the adoption of resolution 2, was that nearly all the coopers in the county had large stocks of timber on hand which would be a loss to them if the barrels were refused by distillers.]

Mr. J. W. Powell submitted the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to see the authorities of the W., C. & A. Railroad and ask an abatement of freight on spirit casks and distiller's supplies.

The following were appointed the committee: Albert Peacock, B. T. Bardin and C. D. Baldwin.

Mr. P. L. Peacock submitted the following which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Association invite all distillers in adjoining counties to co-operate with it.

On motion, the Association adjourned to meet again on Thursday the 16th inst.

An Old Way to Raise Blisters.

I remember, says a correspondent of the Medical and Surgical Journal, that when I was very young they used to raise blisters with boiled hammers. Old Dr. Twitchell, of Keene—peace to his ashes—once wanted to blister some one in a farmhouse, far from home. He had nothing with him to do it with. He asked his wife to find him a hammer. The article was brought out, put in a tea kettle over the fire, and after the water steamed and bubbled well, he lifted it out and gently touched it to his patient in a half dozen spots, over the seat of pain, with a positive effect. Boiled hammers were for many years used in that neighborhood for pleurisy, and every old lady knew nothing was equal to a hammer; and there was a long dispute whether it should be a claw-hammer or not. I think the yeas finally conquered.

There is the most positive reason, notwithstanding all the adverse influences from without, for believing that the vote to be taken in the Senate this week will result in expanding the currency. Mr. Morton says he will be satisfied with the $400,000,000 bill and $25,000,000 more bank currency. This will probably be the Senate's compromise. The Comptroller of the Currency says the new banks would probably be a year taking $20,000,000, and the result of the measure would be an immediate inflation of about $18,000,000 by the issue of the rest of the $44,000,000 reserve, and altogether about $30,000,000 expansion of all the currencies in six months.

How rapidly the organization of the farmers is proceeding may be learned from the January circular of the National Grange. Since the middle of December there was an increase of 1,596 granges, and the whole number is now over 11,000. The largest increase is in the former slave States, where 565 granges were formed, against 459 in the Western States. The national membership of the granges now numbers 780,000.

UNDER THE SEAT.

AN UNEXPECTED RAILROAD ADVENTURE.

"Smoking car, sir?" asked the polite porter, as he bore my rugs and minor packages along the platform. I said yes, and he made me comfortable and received his dime. Then the guard came to look after my well-being, but got nothing more than my innocent gratitude, which was perhaps all he desired. I have no doubt that I did him injustice in attributing his efforts to induce a fat old gentleman who was snuffy, and a middle-aged gentleman enveloped in wraps, the lower part of whose face was covered up like a female Turk's, an evident window shutter—to enter my car in order to spite me.

Duty to his employers alone made him endeavor to fill up; but the anxiety to get as much room for my money as possible was strong within me, and stirred uncharitable suspicions.

You may lead a horse to water or an antinicotinian old gentleman to a smoking car, but you can't make him get in; and when each in turn put his head into my compartment, he jibbed, for some late occupants had been cigar, not pipe smokers, and it was rather strong. So I was left apparently alone—alone with all the comic weeklies and a modern poem.

The doors were banged to, the engine whistled, the train began to move. It would not stop again till we got to Peterborough—so that I was safe to be undisturbed so far. There were several seats, and I could occupy as many of them as the limited number of my members permitted. I almost wished myself an Octopus, to take full advantage of the situation. Calming down, I hung up my hat, put on a gaudy piece of needle-work won in a bazaar raffle, lit my pipe, cut my papers, and began to enjoy myself.

I sat in the left-hand corner with my back to the engine, absorbed in a big law-suit. It is great fun to read a cross examination, and watch how a clever lawyer will make an honest man perjure himself. "It reads almost like a crime," I remarked aloud, "but then it is an honorable, lawful and beneficial crime. Soldiers kill people's reputations—all for the good of society in the long run."

While I was uttering the word "run," my ankles were grasped suddenly and firmly; then, before I could recover from the shock, they were jerked backward under the seat with such force that I was thrown forward sprawling. I tried to rise, but my right wrist was seized, and the arm twisted till I was helpless, and presently I found myself on the floor of the car, face downward, a sharp knee being scientifically pressed into the small of my back, both arms [illegible] me. My elbows were [illegible] then the knee was [illegible] ankles were secured. During the latter operation I kicked and struggled.

"Hum," said a deliberate voice, "that will be awkward. [illegible] ah! these will do."

These were my stick and umbrella, which some one proceeded to apply as splints to the backs of my legs, using the straps which had kept them in a bundle to fix them at the ankle and above the knee. When he had done this I was as helpless as a trussed turkey.

Then I was turned over carefully and tenderly, and for the first time saw my assailant.

He was a gentlemanly-looking man, well dressed in black coat and waistcoat, gray trowsers and neckcloth. His hair and whiskers were just turning grizzly, his chin and upper lip were clean shaved. His forehead was high, his eyes prominent and fixed in their expression, his nose aquiline, his mouth a slit. He was of middle height, spare but wiry; indeed, his muscles must have been exceptionally elastic and feline—for you would never have thought, to look at him, that he could stow himself away under the seat of a railway car so compactly.

He contemplated me with his chin in his hand, and his right elbow on his left hand, and said thoughtfully: "Just so. All for the good of society in the long run; an admirable sentiment, my dear sir; let it be a consolation to you if I should cause you any little annoyance."

He took a shagreen spectacle case from his pocket, wiped the glass carefully with a silk handkerchief, and adjusted them on his nose. Then he produced an oblong box, which he unlocked and placed on one of the seats. After which he sat down quickly in the place I had occupied a few minutes before, a position which brought him close to my head and chest, as I layed supine and helpless at his feet.

"Do you know anything of anatomy?" he asked. I was as completely in his power as a witness in the cross examining counsel's, and prudence dictated that I should be equally ready to answer the most frivolous and impertinent questions with politeness. I said that I did not.

"Ah," said he, "well, perhaps you have heard of the spleen? Exactly. Now, science has never as yet been able to find out the use of that organ, and the man who bequeaths that knowledge to posterity, would rank with the discoverer of the circulation of the blood, and confer an inestimable benefit on humanity for the remainder of the world's lease. I propose to dissect you."

"You will not get much glory by that," I said, forcing myself to [illegible] to take this outrageous proposal [illegible] in good part. "An [illegible] tion may or may not [illegible] discoveries, but it will [illegible] you."

[illegible]

And he opened the box. [illegible] out in a cold sweat. Was [illegible] Could the man be in earnest?

"But," said I, "surely you can get dead bodies to dissect without having recourse to a crime? And again, if generations of anatomists have failed, in twenty thousand investigations, to discover the use of the spleen—if you yourself have always failed hitherto—why should you suppose that this one attempt should be more successful than the others?"

"Because, my dear sir," said the man with a smile of one who has caught a bright idea, "all former investigations, including my own, have been made on dead subjects, while I propose to examine your vital organs with a powerful magnifying glass, while they are exercising their normal functions."

"What?" I gasped. "You will never have the barbarity" [illegible] and here my voice choked.

"O yes. I have conquered that prejudice against inflicting suffering which is natural to the mind enfeebled by civilization. For many years I secretly practiced vivisection upon animals; I once had a cat, an animal very tenacious of life, under my scalpel for a week. But we have no time to waste in conversation. You will not be put to any needless suffering; these instruments are not my own, blunted for want of use: I took the precaution of borrowing the case of the gentleman under whose care I have been placed, before making my escape."

While speaking thus he took the hideous little glittering instruments, and examined them one by one. They were of various appalling shapes; and I gazed upon them with the horrible fascination of a bird under the power of a snake. Of one only could I tell the use—a thin trenchant blade, which cut you almost to look at it. He knelt across me, arranged his implements on a seat at his right, laid a note book, pencil and watch on that to his left, and took off my neckcloth and collar, murmuring: "The clothes are very much in my way; I wish that you were properly prepared for the operation."

It dashed across me in my despair, that I had heard of madmen being foiled by apparent acquiescence in their murderous intentions.

"After all," I forced myself to say, "what is one life to the benefit of the human race? Since mine is demanded by silence let me aid you. Remove these bands and allow me to take off my coat and waist-coat."

He smiled and shook his head.

"Life is sweet; I will not trust you," he said, unfastening my waist-coat and turning back the lapels as far as he could. Then taking a pair of scissors, he proceeded to cut my shirt front away, so that presently my chest was bared to his experiments. Whether I closed my eyes, or was seized with vertigo, I do not know, but for a moment or two I lost sight of everything, and had visions [illegible] night mare [illegible] the figures of which I recall but very indistinctly, but I remember that the most prominent of them was a pig, or rather a pork hanging up outside of a butcher's shop, [illegible] These [illegible] were dispelled by [illegible] a sharp pang [illegible] right incision. [illegible] I saw his [illegible] face leaning over me; the cruel blade with which he was about to make another and a deeper cut; his fingers already crimson with my blood; and I struggled frantically. My operator immediately withdrew his armed hand and stood erect. Then watching his opportunity he placed his [illegible] foot on the lower part of my [illegible] pressure [illegible]

"Elder, my friend," he said, "I will endeavor not to injure any vital organ, but if you wriggle about, I shall not be able to avoid doing so." Another [illegible] if you [illegible]

He was interrupted by three sharp whistles from the [illegible] so shrill and piercing [illegible]

[illegible]

Meeting of the Central Executive Committee of the [illegible] Democratic Party.

[illegible]

W. P. [illegible], Chairman.

J. J. Lawrence, [illegible]

[illegible]

8th Congressional District—David Coleman, Buncombe; [illegible]

A patent has been granted to two citizens of Troy for an improvement whereby [illegible] machines, and they intend to [illegible] machines in the market.

Texas [illegible] the overthrow of the carpet-bag administration, Gov. Coke advises every person who holds a just claim for money against Texas that it is worth every dollar it calls for, and if he will only hold it one hundred days he will get his money.

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C:

FRIDAY, APRIL 10, 1874.

A NEW RING—FOREIGN BOND HOLDERS' CORPORATION.

We are indebted to the courtesy of the Corporation of Foreign Bondholders for a printed copy of the first Report of its Council. The organization was incorporated on the first of August, 1873, and holds its meetings in the city of London, at its council house, at 10 Morgate street, E. C.

The chief objects of the institution are "the vindication and protection of the rights and interests of the holders of foreign bonds, and the maintenance of the public credit of foreign governments by the propagation of sound doctrines with respect to the punctual fulfilment of their financial engagements, especially towards foreign creditors." The Council has a "convenient Reading Room for the members," at which newspapers from all countries that have contracted loans in England can be found. A library also is in course of formation. The Council has too or will have agents in every country in whose financial position the bondholders are interested, and congratulates itself that though a young and novel institution, it has already attained highly satisfactory results, with the promise of still greater effects for the future.

In the "Yearly Report on transactions, 1873," we find a brief account of some of the chief transactions carried on in the common interest in France, Holland, Germany, Austria Hungary, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Greece, Turkey, Egypt, Tunis, Morocco, Liberia, Japan, Virginia, Indiana, Georgia, Florida, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Santo Domingo, Mexico, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Honduras, Colombia or New Grenada, Venezuela, Ecuador, Peru, Paraguay and Bolivia.

These details are given in order that our readers may see the scope and understand the object of an institution that promises soon to make its influence felt in the affairs of our State, for unless we be much mistaken we have not for the last time heard of the "Corporation of Foreign Bondholders."

The corporation in brief is a ring of bondholders formed for the purpose of forcing foreign States to discharge any bonds the corporation may hold against them upon such terms as the corporation may dictate upon pain in case of failure of having their credit destroyed.

Carrying out this policy we are informed that "it has been determined to announce to the Greek government that until the English loans held in England and Holland are adjusted no contenance shall be given to public, or private enterprises connected with Greece." We are further informed that the Council have considered it their duty on behalf of the bondholders to discourage such investments in enterprises looking to the development of coal and iron resources of Virginia until the public engagements have been met." Indeed say the Council "this is a measure of common prudence, because no private investment can be safe where the obligations of justice, morality and law are set at defiance by the community. The enforcement of such a policy exercises a salutary influence on the citizens of a State who are disposed to neglect their political duties so long as they can favor their personal interest; while it checks those among ourselves who are content to profit by those who are robbing their neighbors." It is announced also that Tennessee will probably be excluded from the privileges of the markets, because of its "arbitrary reduction of its indebtedness," and the Council say that the Governor's explanation that it was an act of the Legislature and therefore legal "so far from affording any excuse for the proceedings only serves as a stronger warning to the public." Santo Domingo too, or rather the Samana Bay Company was notified "that no financial operations connected with Santo Domingo would be allowed to be placed unopposed on the European markets unless measures were adopted to make good the default of the government."

The only action taken in regard to North Carolina to be found in the report, is that at a meeting of North Carolina Bondholders, the Council was requested "to render their advice and co-operation towards an adequate and equitable settlement of the debt of North Carolina." This meeting of North Carolina Bondholders, says the report, "was convened at the request of Mr. Appleton Oaksmith, a member of the Legislature of North Carolina, introduced to the council by Governor Caldwell." When Appleton Oaksmith became a member of the Legislature of North Carolina and what constituency he represents, is a matter upon which the records of that body throw no light. Yet the Council say he was introduced as such by Governor Caldwell. Will Governor Caldwell or Mr. Oaksmith rise to explain how the little mistake occurred?

What course the Council of the corporation of Foreign Bondholders will pursue in regard to the unpaid bonds of North Carolina, is not indicated. It will probably be well for that august body to remember that any threats to "exclude us from the privileges of the market" will have no effect upon us, for the reason that there is a growing feeling in North Carolina that the Constitution ought to contain a provision forbidding the Legislature to create a public debt for any purpose, and that what money is needed can and ought to be raised by taxation. When this is done, economy and not extravagance, will be the order of the day. We shall not therefore be much disturbed by attempts to prevent North Carolina from borrowing money. We have borrowed too much already for convenient payment.

In regard to the special tax bonds so called, we shall await the action of the Council with patience. We are not much alarmed, though we expect to hear a good deal of the London Corporation of Foreign Bondholders.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* says: "The New York *Herald* threatens war if the financial policy of the West and South is persisted in. Very good. We are in favor of the next war. Let New England secede."

TIME TO ORGANIZE.

As will be seen from the announcement in the JOURNAL this morning the Executive Committee have fixed upon Magnolia as the place and Wednesday the 6th of May as the time for holding the Convention to nominate a Conservative-Democratic candidate for Congress in this District.

It is time therefore to begin the work of organizing for the coming campaign. The first step in this direction will be the appointment of delegates to the several Conventions. Let Townships appoint delegates to County Conventions, and let County Conventions appoint delegates to the Judicial and Congressional District Conventions and the work of preparation for making nominations will be complete.

In this County, the County Convention has been called for the 22nd of this month. So that it behoves the New Hanover Townships to proceed at once to the appointment of delegates to compose it. As regards the appointment of delegates we have no suggestion to make save that good men and true be selected.

The people of this section have more at stake in the coming campaign than usual, for they have not only to choose a representative in Congress, but also a judge and solicitor. It is needless to enlarge upon the importance of having upon the Bench a man whom neither personal prejudice nor partizan feeling can swerve from an impartial administration of the law, or from that courteous treatment to which counsel and client are entitled, even in the Court House.

The selection of a proper man for the office of Solicitor of the District is also a matter of highest importance.—No greater boon can be conferred upon any people than an honest and impartial administration of the law, and this cannot be had without an honest Solicitor; one who cannot be bought at any price. Let us see to it then that we select a good man.

The nomination of a candidate for Congress is also an important matter, important at all times and no less so now when, as in this District, a nomination is equivalent to an election. Let us see to it then that we put a good man in the field.

The Conservative party has a clear undoubted majority in both the Congressional and the Judicial Districts. If, therefore, good men and well qualified are not elected, upon us will be the responsibility. Let us then proceed at once to the work of organization.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN GABRIEL HOLMES.

A letter to John L. Holmes, Esq., confirms the painful report that had already reached us announcing the death of his brother, Captain Gabriel Holmes, so well known throughout the Cape Fear section of the State.

Captain Holmes was a son of the late Gabriel Holmes, Esq., of this city, and a native of Wilmington, but was for many years a resident of the county of Sampson. He died of pneumonia, on the 15th of last month, in Danville, Missouri, whither he had removed with his family about a year ago. He was in the forty fifth year of his age.

We cannot permit the formal announcement of the death of an old friend, and one so highly esteemed, to be made without bearing some testimony as to what manner of man he was. It was our fortune to know him, both as a man and as a boy, in peace and in war. He was our college mate, in the good old times when the University was at its best, and at a later period when the duties of manhood had succeeded the pleasures of youth, he was our comrade in the struggle for the rights of our State, and our people, against the encroachments of our Northern foes.

Honorable, genial and kind, generous and hospitable, he won men to him wherever he went, and the hearts of many will be full of sorrow to know that they will see his face no more.

He died far away from us, but until all those who knew him have passed away, his memory will be honored and cherished in the land of his birth.

"THE SOUTH."

Mr. W. J. WOODWARD, one of the Editors of *The South* has kindly placed upon our desk the last number of that capital publication. *The South* is published weekly by "the South Publishing Company, Ann, Fulton and Nassau streets, New York."

The South, as might be inferred, is devoted to the advocacy of the claims to universal attention of that section whose name it bears and endeavors to exhibit the unparalleled opportunities which it offers alike to capital and labor. That such an enterprise ought to be welcomed and sustained by us needs no argument to prove.

An especially attractive feature of *The South* is a series of illustrated numbers treating each of the Southern States, which when completed, will be of incalculable value. The last number is devoted to NORTH CAROLINA, and contains an amount of information relative to our soil, climate and products, railroads and commerce, manufactures and agriculture, forests and minerals that can be found no where else in such convenient shape so far as we know. A future number will be devoted especially to the city of Wilmington.

Mr. WOODWARD is a native of North Carolina, and has his whole heart in his work, which however, is not confined to editorial labor for he is busily engaged in efforts to promote the progress of immigration to the State. It was owing to his efforts that the bill under which the State Board of Immigration was organized, passed the Legislature.

Mr. Woodward is a gentleman of education and ability and well qualified for the task he has imposed on himself. We sincerely trust that both he and *The South* will live long and prosper.

"SOT."

The New York Evening Post says if the representations of the Times are true, the biographers of the Republican party may begin the work at once, for its sands are run. To which the Chicago Tribune adds: It does begin to look very much as though the eyes of the Republican party "is sot."

Galveston, Texas, is growing. Its present population is 34,350, an increase sf 20,000 in the last three years.

WHAT KANSAS THINKS OF THE NATURAL ALLIANCE.

We take the following pithy article, entitled "The Long and the Short of it," from the *State Record*, published at Topeka, Kansas:

The West and South have grain, meat and cotton, and but little currency. The East has currency in abundance, but, for its own consumption and for exportation, needs the grain, meat and cotton which is produced in such abundance in the West and South. While this state of things continues the East, taking advantage of the necessities of the producing regions, makes its own terms in transferring these great staples from the Western and Southern producers to the Eastern and foreign consumers.—With enough currency to supply the wants of business in the West and South, either brought about by an increase in the volume of the currency, or a just equalization of the present volume, then the producer can have some show of a chance to help make terms of sale and of transfer; can say what their productions are worth and get the price. This is about all there is at issue between what are now called "Inflationists" and "Contractionists."

The producing regions of this continent want a chance to have a word in making their own bargains, and the Eastern consumers, and exporters, who now hold the bulk of the currency, want to fix all prices to suit their own speculative interests.

"JESS SO."

The facility with which Democrats have been unseated in the House of Representatives and Republicans put in their places by the Republican majority in that body, moves the New York *Herald* to say: "Had all the defeated Republican candidates at the last Congressional election contested the seats which they had lost, there is every evidence that before the close of the first session of the Forty-third Congress the House would be unanimously Republican." The defeated Republicans will, no doubt, regret they had not thought of this earlier.

FRUITS OF THE ASHANTEE WAR.

The return of Sir Garnet Wolseley's little army to England, says the New York *World*, was naturally made the occasion for much rejoicing. The town of Portsmouth, where the troops landed, was gayly decorated; the returning heroes were marched through the streets amid the shouts of the populace; the Twenty-third Regiment, which had lost its goat on the march to Coomassie, was presented with a new goat, whose horns were tipped with silver; and everything possible was done to express the satisfaction felt at the return of the army. But there was sadness behind all this rejoicing. The expedition had cost the lives of many officers and of a large number of men. Among those who had come home alive more than 100 were invalids, who had to be carried on shore, and the emaciated, sickly, and woe-begone faces of the others manifested the hardships which they had undergone. For all this, what was there to show? Nothing but 1,000 ounces of gold paid by King Koffee, and a treaty which is not even yet signed, and which, if signed, would be worth nothing. Seldom has England fought a more unprofitable little war.

DEMANDING THEIR RIGHTS! RUMLEY TO THE REAR!

The matter of color promises to become an important element in the coming campaign and one fruitful of much discord in the Radical camp. There is trouble ahead, and it grows out of the fact that the "colored element" of the Radical party has become tired of serving simply as hewers of wood and drawers of water, and have determined to become, if not heroes in the strife, at least office holders, with good comfortable perquisites thereunto belonging.

The North Carolina correspondent of the New York *Times*, (Radical) writing from Raleigh presents the ease with much force. It says:

It is possible the Republicans may lose votes in the east and centre unless the demands of the colored people are acceded to. It is a notorious fact that the patronage of the State and Federal Governments has not been distributed as it should have been among all classes of competent Republicans. The colored people have submitted quietly, while they believed their rights were in danger, rather than defeat the party. But they come to the front at this time and demand a proportionate share of the public patronage, and they present competent men for the various positions which they desire shall be filled by colored men. If these demands are not satisfied, and the colored men are beaten in the various nominating conventions, a lukewarmness will undoubtedly spring up, and the colored element will not turn out and vote. A delegation of colored men are now in Washington City, demanding the removal of Mr. Rumley, Collector of the port at Wilmington. They denounce him as a drone, and demand the appointment of a live, energetic Republican. Should the President see fit to continue Rumley as Collector of the Port, in all the large counties, where the colored vote preponderates, the offices will be filled by colored men at the August election. The effect of such policy will be to weaken the Republicans in counties where the whites predominate; and many men who are on the verge of allying themselves with the Republican party will "halt," and wait for another campaign. If these obstacles can be removed, the Republicans will go into the campaign presenting a solid line of battle determined to win a triumphant victory.

It seems, therefore, if the *Times* be correct, and we know of no better authority in Radical matters than the New York *Times*, that the result in North Carolina hangs upon the removal of Mr. Rumley from the office of Collector of the port of Wilmington. If he shall be removed Radicalism will be jubilant, if he shall be retained in office the party will mourn.

Mr. Rumley carries pretty broad shoulders physically, but whether he will be able to stand up under the heavy weight of responsibility thus put upon him, remains to be seen.

His position is a conspicuous one, and indeed may be said to be a unenviable one, but to do him justice we believe it may be said that he is one of those men who have had their greatness thrust upon them. Indeed we doubt not that his daily prayer, that is if Collectors of Ports ever pray, is Let us unload!

What will be the result of the contest we cannot say. It is a very pretty quarrel as it stands and we are not disposed to interfere in it.

CONNECTICUT.

Not the least among the many virtues of the Radical Republican press is the facility with which they are always ready to account for the many reverses which have of late be fallen their so long victorious arms. The healing unction is always applied in a manner peculiar to themselves, and, true to the principles of their party, they can always find as much encouragement in defeat as the Democrats care to assume in a victory. But the old excuse of "local differences", so often produced with such a stunning effect, has become somewhat stale, and we suggest to them that it is about time to look up something else. The last application of their standing consolation is in the case of the disastrous defeat which they have just sustained in Connecticut. It is all due to "local differences," of course, but we submit that this same reason (in which there is no reason) was applied to the previous election wherein Gov. Ingersoll received a majority of 3,347 over all his competitors. In view of the fact that, independent of the results in the State government, a United States Senator is thus secured to the Democrats by the election, it would seem that our Radical friends are easily consoled in their disasters. But we again suggest to them to look up something else besides "local and non-political issues" to apply to the other elections that they are sure to lose this year.

FACE THE MUSIC.

The Republicans will not hold a convention because they intend to allow the local candidates to make their fights upon isms that may be peculiar to the different counties. Secondly, the question of civil rights would no doubt be introduced, and any action the convention might take would be hurtful at this time.—Raleigh correspondence of the New York *Times*.

The color question is such a troublesome one that the Radical party seek to shirk it by refusing to take any formal action upon it. In white counties, therefore, we may expect Radical candidates to take the white line, and in colored counties to take the black line.

A party that is afraid to hold a convention because any action it might take upon so vital a question as that of civil rights and social equality would be hurtful is rapidly approaching the day of its dissolution. It cannot stand still and it cannot go back, for its black column, the strongest and heaviest of the two, is resolutely bent on pushing forward; and yet if it pushes forward on the black line its white column will at once become disaffected.

The time has come when men must choose upon which line they desire to act, and we have some curiosity to see upon which side of the fence the Radical candidates for Congress, for Judge and for Solicitor in this District, will be found.

OUR HILLSBORO CORRESPONDENCE.

HILLSBORO, April 7th, 1874.

Dear Journal:

Easter was as dreary a looking day as it was possible to imagine, and the temperature wintry as January. The clouds seemed freighted with snow, and it would have been no matter of surprise to have seen the day close with a genuine old fashioned snow storm.

The floral decorations of St. Mathews Church were beautiful and tasteful in the extreme, and the freshness, beauty and brilliancy of the flowers were in striking contrast with the leaden dullness of the sky, and the chilly wrath of the atmosphere. Where the flowers came from is a mystery to the unsophistocated, but when the ladies of that parish undertake anything they never have it incomplete and seem almost able to bind down nature herself to their will.

The services of the Church were very largely attended, as is always the case on Easter Sunday. The music and the decorations are the principal attraction to the attendants from other denominations and there is reason to believe that they were gratified with both.

Yesterday was a universal holiday, and according to immemorial usage at least half the male population dispersed themselves over the country and invaded the shady sanctuaries of every stream in the neighborhood in their vain designs on the finny tribe. There is something ludicrous in your eyes, no doubt, in the idea of fishing in the mighty Eno and its tributaries; and, in fact, I share your incredulity to such an extent, that I have disdained to "wet a hook" in these waters for many years.

The blank faces, or the meagre strings of fish that I met last evening, as the fishermen returned from their labors, convinced me of the wisdom of my estimates.

Last night the Cadets had their hop at the Barracks, and I learn it went off with grear eclat. I was on my way when a sudden rain coming up, and catching me without protection, I retraced my steps, and I therefore, now give you no account of it. I learn that many of the "old folks" were there, and contested with youth for the prize of enjoyment. The "boys" had an excellent band of music from Raleigh, and the dancing was prolonged to a late hour.

A match of base ball between a club from Raleigh and the Cadet Club from Hillsboro comes off this afternoon if the weather permits. There has been a heavy thunder storm this morning and the skies are threatening while I write.

The Cadet Club is new, and I fear go into the contest under disadvantages against their veteran competitors from Raleigh. It will have the aid of Messrs. J. C. Webb and A. W. Graham, the best of our town base ballers, and courtesy to our guests does not forbid the wish that Hillsboro may come out the winner in the game.

I had the pleasure of a long chat with our old friend, Col Walter L. Steele, the "by gum" of college days, and barring gray hairs and a few other marks of time, the same man he was in the olden time. He came here as one of the Committee appointed by the Board of Trustees of the University to visit Chapel Hill and form some estimates of the cost of repairs and take some other steps preparatory to the re-opening of the institution. In company with P. C. Cameron, Esq., another of the Committee, he went down on Friday. Col. W. L. Saunders, the third member, was unavoidably detained by business.

They spent parts of Friday and Saturday in their investigation, and reached the conclusion that the college could get under way at a cost not much exceeding the estimates which you have seen made by Foster Utley. This of couse does not embrace a thorough renovation, but only what would be enough to provide for the limited number of students who would enter the first year.

I could give you a good deal of information if I were at liberty to do so. But you will soon see the published report of the committee. I will only say that they had no facilities extended them by President (?) Pool; that they did not even see him, and that enough was indicated by the correspondence they had with him in reference to gaining access to the buildings to make it known that he is going to die hard; that he is going to avail himself of every legal (or illegal) obstacle to the intrusion of the new board, and that he feels himself fortified by the aid and advice of Tod Caldwell.

The report will be presented to the Board at its meeting next week, and will be an able and interesting exposition of the condition of things at Chapel Hill and a startling revelation of the madness and blindness of party malignity. C.

Radical Pow Wow at Lillington—Heaton and Manning in the Lead—New Wrinkle in Civil Rights.

LILLINGTON, N. C., April 4, 1874.

Dear Journal:

The usual quiet of our little town was somewhat disturbed to-day by the grand republican rally at this place. About 11 o'clock quite a crowd of the colored tribe had assembled, for the purpose, as was advertised, to hear republican truths. At half past eleven the thing was called to order by Peter McKiethan, who claimed to have the authority to do so, but not until after considerable wrangling with Jno Bell, who also claimed the right as one of the Executive Committee. Pete then explained the object of the meeting, and introduced the Hon. Jas. Heaton, who responded by saying that it was one of the proudest moments of his life to be called upon to address such a large intelligent and honest assemblage of his fellow citizens. Said he, it is not my purpose to-day to discuss the new county question, but am glad that I have the opportunity again of dealing another blow under the fifth rib of the Ku Klux Democracy, which expression tickled the darkies muchly. Then he proceeded to skin alive (as he termed it) Major Joseph A. Engelhard as being the Great Mogul of the Democratic party. He next "teched" upon the civil rights bill; boasted that he was the only white man in the whole State who stood up boldly at the Capitol and battled for a bill for the relief and protection of four million of down trodden and oppressed humanity. Now we know Jimmie to be honest for he practices to the letter what he preaches. He again "teched" upon the new county scheme, by rehearsing the way he defeated it, as he claims. He then pitched into Maj. J. C. Mann, his opponent for the office of Superior Court Clerk, gave him particular fits for having favored the new county bill, charged him with having allied with the Democrats, then retired amid considerable bellowing and roaring.

George W. Hill was then called for, who put in his appearance. This fellow is a colored individual from Rocky Point Depot, who claims to be an Ohio nigger, but our opinion is that he is considerably touched with Comanche Indian, from his peculiar resemblance. He spoke in the interest of Manning for Sheriff, and boasted of his having fought, bled and even died for the emancipation of his race; said he had carried his musket from the Chickahominy, in Virginia, to the Rio Grande, in North Carolina, (Rocky Point, I guess he meant.)

Mabson then had his say.

Next came Brewing on, a bald-headed nigger from your city, who aspired to Legislative honors; he said he was a civil rights nigger, and wound up his harangue on the subject by saying that when this bill becomes a law, as it certainly will, the "cap-stone of the liberties of the American Independency" will have put on.

Wm. H. Moore, (colored) J. P., wants to go to the Senate.

Next came Archy Walker, (colored) the champion Republican of Columbia Township, (as Jim Heaton terms him) who proceeded to tell how he went to Raleigh last winter and assisted Jim Heaton to defeat the new county bill. Said he, I know Mabson to be all right "because I was dar laying round de lobby, and had him by de collar, and we wuz fitin' fur de county to be hilt together.

Archy's time was now up, and Pete called him down, but he was on such a high horse that he could not stop, and finally had to be choked off.

Joe. Hill, (col.) took the floor and boasted that he had made a good officer and must be reelected, told them that the "Dimocrats" would hold their Convention on the 22nd, and they had better mind the thing they do.

Geo. W. Bardeaux now appeared upon the stand. He is a right good old colored man and want's to take Joe's place.

Samuel C. Larkin, (col.) J. P., was the next speaker. Said he some "gentermen" have "spoked" to you to day "bout" de "Legislatur" and de Sheriff sin, (about this time a free fight was imminent, peace, however, was restored and the J. P. proceeded to expound the law, and he threw Blackstone completely in the shade.

Tom. Sessom, an old Quaker darkey was called for, and had to be carried *vi et armis* to the stand. He began by saying he was sorry to see that whisky had such a complete control over his race, (quite a number of the crowd being drunk about this time.) Said they had better sell out to the Democrats, (which signified business.)

A letter was then read from Maj. Mann by J. J. Cassidey, stating that he regretted very much that official business prevented his being present to take part in their deliberations and hoped they would select and elect good men to fill the various offices.

Squire "C." then told them his name was J. J. Cassidey and that he was a Republican, and he knew some of them were acquainted with his father, bade them good morning and retired. We presume he wants office.

Old Duncan wanted to have a few words now, but he was squelched by Chairman Pete, and the floor given to the bacon and meal aspirant for the Sheriffalty, Gen. S. H. Manning, who thought he was cheated out of the office two years ago by the Commissioners. He knew the law gave him the office as he received the next highest number of votes to Schenck. His appeals to the negroes for their votes was very much on the low order. Old Duncan now became furious, got out in the street, he roared, ranted, bellowed, howled and swore, but to no purpose, it was Manning's meeting, and of course it was not on the bill and could not be did. The next and last speaker was a little sleek black nigger from the city, whose name we did not learn, but were informed that he had only been out of the county jail a few days. Said he, "I don't like Sheriff Black, because he put more niggers in jail than he did whites. I think they ought to be equal" (another wrinkle in civil rights business.) Messrs. Black and Gardiner and one or two colored speakers were denied the pleasure of a talk, as the time had now arrived for them to return to the depot. And thus ended the great radical pow-wow at this place, and we would be glad if it was the last, for they have a very demoralizing effect on the farm laborers throughout the country. SPECTATOR.

The Southern Side, or Andersonville Prison.

This is the title of a work soon to be issued by Dr. Randolph Stevenson, late Medical Director of the Prison Hospitals at Andersonville. Its object is, by means of documentary evidence, to show how false have been the charges of cruelty made against the management of the Andersonville Prison. The work promises to be a valuable contribution to truth, and as such should be welcome to the public of whatever section.

The *National Republican* complains that the Democrats, having obtained control of the State of Wisconsin are making a clean sweep of the Republican office-holders from the highest to the lowest. This policy has been universally pursued by the Republican governments in the South since the late war.

IN THE HUB.

What a Southern Woman Thinks of Boston.

A young lady of Holly Springs, Miss., has been residing for some months in Boston, and indites therefrom to the Memphis Avalanche a gossipy, witty, humorous epistle, from which we clip the following:

MORAL LIGHT HOUSE, March 4th, 1874.

Dear Avalanche:—A six months sojourn in the hub has developed in me a yearning love for the land that I thought particularly dull, until I got away from it, and it is with feelings of peculiar delight that I open a Southern correspondence through your columns.

As a rule, the people born the other side of Mason and Dixon's line do not meander as far North as this; hence I am a sort of rara avis, and owe a certain social distinction to my Southern birth, for which I am duly grateful, as the conditions of success in this city are not easy of attainment. For the native Bostonian there are three paths to glory. If his name be Quincy or Adams, nothing more is expected of him. His blue blood carries him through life with glory and straight to heaven when he dies, not a question being asked by the fisherman who keeps the golden keys when his card of introduction is handed in. Failing in the happy incident of birth, the candidate for Beacon Hill honors must write a book. This is easy. The man who can breathe Boston air and not write a book is either a fool or a phenomenon. One course remains to him should he miss fame in both these lines. He must be a reformer. Nothing must be too huge for him to tackle, or too wild for him to advocate.

As for me, it is considered my misfortune rather than my fault, that I have not had the advantages of Boston birth and culture; and I am treated with distinguished consideration, although the South is not in good odor here. All the glory of whipping us can never quite compensate for our years of past luxury and ease, and scorn of Yankee "thrift." And so, as a "Southern representative," they take it out on me. I am pounced upon by the people with "views," and forced to do battle for my country in a way that is pretty, but not convincing. For the fatal element in the character of the Bostonians is that you can't teach them anything. What they don't know isn't worth being known. There is no subject connected with the heavens above or the earth beneath that they have not sounded with their plummet lines and touched its bottom. When people get this far along there is no hope for them in any earthly teaching; and I rather think it will go hard with them to have to play second fiddle in heaven.

"If I had been God," said a serene matron to me, not long since—she rejoiced in two hundred pounds avoirdupois and a "sensitive soul"—"if I had been God I could have arranged the world on a much better plan. In the matter of death, for instance, how much nicer it would be for people to exhale, or dry up, or something, than to become all worms—pah!" And her aristocratic nose took an upward tendency copied after Edwin Booth's Hamlet in the grave digging scene.

I endeavored to console her by a suggestion of the immense benefit she would be to her native land as a fertilizer; that millions yet unborn would taste her sweetness in various vegetable forms; but finding that she still harped upon the worms, I advocated burning as especially suited to her case, as there was something sweetly poetic in the thought that she might have herself gathered together in small urns with the inscriptions suitable to the various parts of the collection to be retained among her friends as ornaments and souvenirs. She seemed quite struck by my remarks, which pleased me much, as it is not often that these profound thinkers receive my ideas favorably. They set traps for me. They ask me questions about the South, and I branch out into rosy descriptions of Mardi Gras and other elegancies. They listen eagerly until I get through, when they sorrowfully sigh, "Yes, yes. Such is Southern existence! Shows and pageants! No conception of the true uses of life!"

And then they turn upon me with startling statistics, and abstruse speculations, and blood curdling theories, until my Southern brain whirls, and I long for the wings of a dove, that I might flee away and be at rest. But it is a vain desire, for it is so delicious to these reformers to meet a person who has not planned out a better universe on her own account, that I am preyed upon on all sides as a possible convert, and my life is a burden from my frantic attempts to comprehend how these things are thus. I used to argue; but dear me! I soon gave that up, being whipped out ignominiously, early in the action. These people have a way of talking about the Infinite, and looking into the cause of things, that is enough to bleach the hair of an outsider who tries to keep the pace.

"Can you tell me," said a lady on the wiry-curl order, "the difference in time between New York and Liverpool?"

I was a stranger, young and unsuspecting. I was glad of an opportunity of showing the extent of my information, and so I dimpled all with smiles, and said that when it was noon in New York it was about 4 o'clock in Liverpool. Then, like the ancient mariner, did she fix me with her glittering eye, and in sepulchral tones, "How do you know?" said she.

The shock of the question—the glassy triumph of her eye—staggered me. Four of my five wits went halting off. "Why—because"—I gasped.

She icily stiffened in her chair. "Just as I supposed;" she said, aside to a kindred spirit. "Southern you know. Effects of the system."

Then the iron entered into my soul, and I folded my shawl like the Arabs; and silently stole away.

Since that time I have been very meek.

"Do you know," said a patronizing young preacher, who had just told me with a swelling air of triumph that he had uttered the profoundest thought of the century, in a book that was to hand his name (the name of Jones) down to eternal fame, "do you know what oxygen and hydrogen are?"

I was not to be caught again. I modestly replied that I had a vague idea—but as faint and glimmering as the light shining through a thousand feet of brick.

"Never mind, never mind!" said he, with an aggravating kind of patting-me on-the-head air, "I know that Mississippi and Massachusetts are a long way apart." (Mississippi, you know, is the wretched State that I hail from) "But a better time is coming," continued he, cheerfully. "I expect to live to see New England civilization permeate even the South, and make it a new earth."

Said Miss Alcott to me:

"I like your Southern women; they are very pretty and refined, and well-bred; but do you know they always seemed to me liked dressed-up dolls?"

Sweet women of the South! I thought of you as I had known you. In your homespun dress or your plain, black robes; your eyes shining with faith and hope; your steady white hands binding ragged wounds, or pointing the way to heaven to dying eyes; your toil, your suffering, your courage in those stern, sombre days when our beautiful country stood all bleeding, dessolate and desparing.—Mu eyes grew dim. Dressed-up dolls! Quarrel then with angels because their snowy wings are fair. But oh, Southern women! when will one among you arise with head enough to do justice to your hearts?

The man who minds his own business and lets other people's business alone, is on the high road to fortune.

HEADQUARTERS.

A COUNTER DELEGATION FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

HOW NICELY THE STATE IS RECONSTRUCTED.

HOW WELL AFFAIRS ARE MANAGED THERE.

THE PRESIDENT TO BE INTERVIEWED TO-DAY.

RUMORS OF RICHARDSON'S "RETIREMENT."

TOO GOOD TO BE TRUE.

MEMORIAL IN REGARD TO THE ARLINGTON ESTATE.

THE FINANCE BILL PASSED THE SENATE.

THE SOUTH CAROLINIANS HAVE A HEARING.

MONSTER INTERNATIONAL SCHEME.

WASHINGTON, April 6—Noon—The following delegation of prominent citizens of South Carolina has reached this city to present to the President and Congress, a statement in answer to the one recently presented by the tax-payers: Lieut. Gov. Gleaves, Speaker Lee, F. L. Cardozo, D. H. Chamberlain, L. C. Carpenter, Editor Daily Union, S. A. Swails, H. G. Worthington, B. F. Whittemore, J. L. Heagle, Y. J. P. Owens and F. B. Johnston. These gentleman, (God save the mark.—JOUR.) claim to be able to successfully refute the statements made by the memorialists and show conclusively that South Carolina has not only a Republican (decidedly Republican.—JOUR.) form of Government, but that a large majority of her citizens, both white and black, neither seek, nor desire interference from the U. S. Government. They claim that the memorialists represent no considerable body of citizens of either party, neither tax-payers or politicians, and that it is the same struggle that has been going on ever since reconstruction, (*anglice*-wholesale stealing.—JOUR.) simply a fight between the outs and the ins, (honest men and rogues.—JOUR.)

An interview with the President will take place Tuesday, when (suitable presents being in readiness.—JOUR.) a formal presentation of the answer to the memorialists will be made.

Several interviews have already been had with prominent members of both branches of Congress.

With reference to the reports in circulation that Secretary Richardson intends to resign, that gentleman to-day said that whatever may be his intentions in this regard, he has communicated with no one, and that when he does make up his mind to retire from the Treasury Department he will take care that it is immediately made public, and that the present rumors grows out of the well known fact that he has been pressed for two or three years to go into private business. He also says that the President has never communicated with him upon the subject of his retirement from the Treasury.

HOUSE.—Under the call of States, a large number of bills were introduced and referred.

SENATE.—Mr. Johnston, of Virginia, introduced a bill giving jurisdiction to the Court of Claims to hear the claim of G. W. Curtis Lee, to the Arlington estate. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

WASHINGTON, April 6—Night—HOUSE—The House Committee on Agriculture unanimously instructed their chairman to report a bill passing free through the mail, seeds, cuttings and plants from the agricultural department.

Senator Sprague's fine house here has been seized in bankruptcy proceedings.

The Agricultural Committee agreed to report a bill that cattle shall not be kept on the cars more than twenty-four hours without food and water.

Secretary Richardson will stick if he can.

The South Carolina delegation had a hearing this morning before the House Sub-Judiciary Committee.

Whittemore's delegation was also present, including Congressman Eliot, Governor Porter and Cols. Lather and Kershaw addressed the Committee on Grievances.

Mr. Tremaine, of the Sub Committee, expressed a desire to discover some justification for the interposition by Congress in the domestic affairs of a sovereign State in the Union.

Gov. Porter pointed out that the present anamolous government is the creation of Congress and that since its establishment Congress has legislated to protect persons when it was alleged that the State authorities omitted to do so. Now it is alleged that there is omission of the authorities to protect property and the same right exists in Congress to legislate to protect the property in danger of confiscation, as formerly to protect persons from alleged Ku Klux conspiracies. This is conspiracy against property.

The impression on the Committee was favorable.

Whittemore's delegation will be heard on Wednesday, after which Simmons and Butler will rejoin for the memorialists.

SENATE—Mr. Johnston presented a memorial from the eldest son of the late Mrs. R. E. Lee, G. W. Curtis Lee, setting forth the defects in the title of the United States to the Arlington estate, which was devised to him by his grandfather. Mr. Johnston said that Mr. Lee recognized the use to which the Arlington property had been put, and had no wish to destroy it. All that he wished was that the matter be referred to the Court of Claims for such reasonable compensation as was due him.

Mr. Johnston introduced a bill referring the matter to the Court of Claims, which, with the memorial, was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The Louisville and Portland Canal bill was referred to the Finance Committee.

The Senate, by a vote of 29 to 24, passed the financial bill, the provisions of which fix the maximum of legal tender circulation at \$400,000,000, and provides for an increase in the National Bank circulation of \$46,000,000, making the amount of that currency also \$400,000,000. All amendments looking to free banking or specie resumption were voted down, but a feature was incorporated in the bill requiring National Banks to keep as a part of their reserve one-quarter part of the coin received by them as interest on bonds of the United States deposited as security for circulating notes or deposits, and that hereafter only one-fourth of the reserve now prescribed by law for National Banking associations shall consist of balances due to an association, good for the redemption of circulation from associations in cities of the redemption and upon which balances no interest shall be paid.

HOUSE—The Election Committee made a report in the Kentucky case that Young, the sitting member, is entitled to the seat. The report was ordered printed.

The bill to suspend the impeached officers pending their trial, was made the special order for Tuesday of next week.

In the Senate, Mr. Robertson introduced a bill to incorporate the Anglo-American Mutual Company. It proposes to incorporate Winthorn Lawton, J. L. Pease, David Maybank, Chas. O. Gage, J. H. Maddox, D. W. Adams and other citizens of the United States, and Thomas Napier, S. Scott, W. Byckerstaff, P. Merrick Hoare, T. Baring and Pet W. Barslow, citizens of Great Britain, are a body politic, with a capital of five million dollars and with power to construct, purchase, charter, or establish lines of steamships or other vessels; to construct rail roads and hold property of all kinds for the purposes of perfecting a thoroughly economical system of international commerce; to encourage emigration to this country, and to act as factors, expressmen and common carriers generally. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

THE ELECTIONS.

GOOD NEWS FROM CONNECTICUT.

A SWEEPING DEMOCRATIC VICTORY.

INGERSOLL ELECTED BY THE PEOPLE.

HEAVY MAJORITY ON JOINT BALLOT IN THE LEGISLATURE.

A DEMOCRATIC UNITED STATES SENATOR ASSURED.

DAYTON ELECTS A DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

OHIO UNLOADING.

DEMOCRATIC GAINS AND VICTORIES IN THE NORTH-WEST.

MISSOURI FALLING INTO LINE.

NEW HAVEN, April 7—Noon.—The election has resulted in a sweeping Democratic victory. The returns received at the *Palladium* office up to this hour, a few towns only being wanting, gave Ingersoll a plurality of 5,796 over Harrison, (Repub.) and a majority of 1,669. Smith, Prohibitionist, received a little over 4,000 votes. The Senate stands 18 Democrats to 5 Republicans, and the House is heavily Democratic. The two candidates for Governor are residents of this city, which gave Ingersoll 4,111, Harrison 3,549 and Smith, (Prohibition), 260. An election has been made by the people and there is a heavy Democratic majority in the General Assembly. This renders the choice of a Democratic U. S. Senator an easy matter.

CINCINNATI, April 7—Noon.—At Dayton the election was quiet and an extraordinary vote was cast. The Democrats elect a Mayor and their city ticket. The Republicans have a majority in the Council and School Board. Riqua elects an anti-crusade city ticket. The Council tie.

DETROIT, April 7—Noon.—At the charter elections, held in this State yesterday, the Republicans elected their ticket in the following places: Kalamazoo, Corunna, Fenton, Albion, Cold Water, Ann Arbor, Hillsdale, Grand Haven and East Saginaw.

The Democrats elected their ticket in Niles Port, Huron, Pontiac, Battle Creek, Bay City, Grand Rapids, Landing and Esmuskegen.

The Temperance ticket was elected in Ypsilanti, the People's or Whiskey ticket in Flint and the Reform ticket in Ionia.

HARTFORD, April 7—Night—Ingersoll's majority in the State is not far from 2,500.

The Senate stands 17 Democrats to 4 Republicans, and the House 143 Democrats, 96 Republicans and 2 Independent.

CINCINNATI, April 7—Night—The Democrats were triumphant in the city elections yesterday by a majority of about 4,000. They will have a majority of about 15 on joint ballot in the city council.

CINCINNATI, April 8—Noon—The Democratic majority in Cincinnati will be about 5,000, in a vote of about 28,000.

HARTFORD, April 8—Noon—The revised and complete returns of yesterday's election give a total vote of 91,671, of which Harrison, Republican, received 40,042; Ingersoll, Democrat, 46,784; Smith, Prohibition, 4,826; scattering, 19. Ingersoll's plurality is 6,742, and majority over all 1,897.

CLEVELAND, April 8—Noon The Democrats gain 3 members of the Council, and the Republican loss since 1872 is 7,868.

MILWAUKEE, April 8—Noon The Independent Republicans have elected the mayor by 700 majority. The license ticket was generally carried in the smaller towns.

ST. LOUIS, April 8—Night—Full returns of the election in this city show a choice of 5 Democrats, 3 Republicans, and 4 Independents to the City Council, which will stand, with members holding over, Democrats 14, Republicans 6.

THE ORDER OF ENOCH.

BRIGHAM YOUNG'S GREAT CONFIDENCE SWINDLE.

The Prophet Spoiling His People and Preparing for Flight—The Corner-Stone Gone and Mormonism Doomed—The Order Established in the Country Districts Only—No Attempt yet Made in Salt Lake.

[From the N. Y. World.]

SALT LAKE CITY, March 30.

There is tribulation in the land of the Prophet, and his followers lift up their hands and their voices in vain protestations. In anticipation of the final overthrow of his spiritual kingdom, Brigham Young is gathering his household gods about him that he may be ready to flee unto the mountains. He is also gathering the household gods of his followers around him, and this prudent policy has caused commotion in the kingdom by the lake. The hand of the Prophet is large, and it is just now striving to grasp all the worldly possessions of his humble followers.

Some mention has been made of the new Order of Enoch which Brigham Young is endeavoring to introduce among his saints. The subject, however, has not received that attention in the East which it merits, foretelling, as it does, to the minds of all intelligent persons in this territory the downfall of Mormonism. The attempt to establish the order is, indeed, the first confession of weakness which Brigham Young has made for many years. He sees and hears, as perhaps no man else can see and hear, that polygamy in Utah is in its death-throes, and with the corner-stone of Mormonism gone, the edifice itself must surely fall. What remains, then, but for the old man prudent to gather in what he can of the remnant of his goods and take his departure to happier climes, where the Gentiles shall cease from troubling, and he may die at peace? Many thing have conspired to seal the fate of Mormonism. First and foremost perhaps is the settled antipathy of the nation to the practice of polygamy. The miseries which are its legitimate fruits have been brought home to every intelligent reader throughout the land by newspapers and books. Then again the religion of the Prophet is based solely upon the ignorance of his followers. To preserve his power it was necessary to keep them still ignorant. The Gentile must be kept from the flock. But the Gentile has pushed his way in, and the time has passed by when a murder or two judiciously executed served to preserve the purity of the fold. The Gentile has brought knowledge with him—that terrible tree of evil—and many saints have eaten thereof, and their eyes have been opened. The ground is fairly trembling under the Prophet's feet, and he knows not at what hour—at what minute—the chasm may be opened and the Church of Latter Day Saints engulfed.

Under these circumstances, true to his ancient faith in the efficacy of worldly comforts, Brigham naturally turns about to see how he may prepare himself to meet the coming blow. His kingdom is crumbling and his sceptre is passing away; but it may still be permitted the old man to die in the midst of plenty. His declining years may still be sweetened by the enjoyment of the good things of life.—Perhaps by some other great Salt Lake and in some other garden spot of this great continent he may pitch his tent and gather around him a new band of saints. Thousands of his followers scattered about in the Gentile lands of this lovely valley still cling to him and revere him as an emissary of the most high God. It is still left him to speculate upon the weakness for his own profit, and accordingly the Prophet proceeds to speculate. This is how he does it: Towards the end of February the President Prophet held two meetings of the faithful at St. George, and there he first proposed to them the new departure which the saints were to make for the sake of the Church. According to the Bible Enoch was taken up to heaven without that preliminary passage through the dark vale which ordinary mortals are forced to make. The Prophet goes further than the Bible and assures his people that not only Enoch but the "City of Enoch" entire was thus taken up to God. This, Brigham assures the saints, was an especial favor granted to the Enochites because of their superabundance of godliness. The phrase would be somewhat obscure but for the explanation which the Prophet kindly gives to his people. The first step, according to this high authority, towards attaining to the godliness of Enoch is to deed all their property in trust to the trustee of the Church of Christ of Latter Day Saints. When they have thus impovished themselves they are appointed stewards of the Church (*i. e.* Brigham Young), and are members of the Order of Enoch. This stewardship, as expounded by Brigham, is in itself peculiar. The saint is appointed to exercise his jurisdiction wherever the Church dictates. He may be appointed to cultivate his own farm or he may be established on his neighbor's. Of the fruits of his labor he is held to a strict accountability. The profits belong not to him but to the Church of Latter Day Saints. In short, he becomes simply a steward—perhaps servant would be the better word—to the Prophet, to whom he has turned over, not only all right to his worldly possessions, but the right to be master of his own actions. Where they shall live, what they shall do, and how they shall do it is decided entirely by the Mormon priests; and thus relieved from all worldly cares the Enochite will have a single heart to give to the Church, and at some future day may hope to make a trip to heaven by the easterly current.

The effect of this Order of Enoch upon the poor dupes who bow the knee to Brigham Young can be easily comprehended. The man of property gives up his all to begin with, and renounces his right to acquire in the future. The man who owns nothing contributes the fruits of his labor, and should he leave the order twenty years from now he must do it without a cent which he can call his own.

In the constitution of this Order of Enoch a provision was made, apparently in good faith, for the well-being of the members. No money was to be taken from the treasury unless by the common voice, and consent of the order. Brigham also introduces in his order this clause:

And this shall be the common voice and consent of the order: that any man among you say unto the treasurer, "I have need of this to help me in my stewardship;" if it be five talents, or if it be ten talents, or twenty, or fifty, or a hundred, the treasurer shall give unto him the sum which he requires to help him in his stewardship,

and so long as he is in full fellowship, and is faithful, . . . the treasurer shall not withhold.

This all looks very fair, and is succeeding admirably in gulling the more credulous of the faithful. But does any one who know Brigham Young believe that one penny upon which he gets his grasp will ever leave it? This whole scheme is very transparent to those in whom blind devotion has not blinded the action of common sense. The Prophet inaugurated his proceedings in this matter far up in the country, where the reign of ignorance is perpetual. He well knew that here, where some little knowledge exists among his own people, and where the detested Gentile is protected in freedom of speech by United States muskets, his little scheme would not work well. It is doubtful if he will attempt to Enochize the saints here. If he does, it will not be until he has provided balloons for all the country people in his dominions. Then, when he has amassed the wealth of which he is sure in that region, he may make some show of establishing the order in Salt Lake, if indeed he be not before that time a fugitive from the Territory.

All through the country the people are becoming Enochized. It is astonishing how these poor simple people flock around the venders of heavenly balloons.

The Wilmington and Weldon Rail-Road.

The Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, from Wilmington to Weldon, is 170 miles long. The country through which this road passes is a level pine region. It has been described as a country of "interminable pine forests, dotted with swamps, and traversed by numerous streams, all running coastward." On this road you cross the Neuse river at Goldsboro, the Tar river at Rocky Mount, and the Roanoke at Weldon. It is a great mistake that people make in supposing that there is little business done on this line, except the gathering of turpentine and manufacturing of tar. This road passes through the best cotton section of the State. On all sides of the road, for miles distant, one cannot but observe signs of great prosperity. Comfortable dwelling houses, and even some very handsome villas, meet the eye. A few manufactories are carried on—a large cotton factory at Rocky Mount. Immigrants are being located on the road, one colony being at Castra, and we understand from Col. Brink, who has located the colony, that all are well pleased. There are any amount of good lands uncleared on this route. This road connects at Weldon with the Northern bound trains on the Seaboard & Roanoke Railroad, and Richmond & Petersburg Railroad, and at Wilmington with Southern bound trains on the Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railroad. This line is known as the Great Atlantic Coast Line, offices at Wilmington. R. R. Bridgers, President, and A. Pope, General Agent.—New York *South*.

It is half expected that Mr. Disraeli will not prove unwilling to give way to pressure in favor of extending the right of the franchise to women in the British Islands. Florence Nightingale and Harriet Martineau have signed an address of solicitation to him.

Several of the Havana banks refuse to receive American gold at five per cent. premium, as ordered by the government. The effect of this refusal will be to keep specie away from the island and increase the depreciation of the currency, momentarily arrested by heavy arrivals of American gold.

The managers of the drawings in Louisville, "for the benefit of the Public Library of Kentucky," admit that for their fourth drawing, which took place in that city a few days ago, they sold 45,000 tickets at fifty dollars a ticket. Their receipts, therefore, were \$2,250,000. One-half of this large sum they claim to pay out in prizes. The other half, \$1,125,000 remains in their hands. Deducting for their expenses in commissions to agents, etc., \$350,000, we may fairly assume that the net profit of this fourth drawing will amount to \$750,000.

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, APRIL 10, 1874.

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT CONVENTION.

The Executive Committee of the Conservative-Democratic Party in the Third Congressional District, composed of the counties of Bladen, Brunswick, Carteret, Columbus, Cumberland, Duplin, Harnett, Moore, New Hanover, Onslow and Sampson, have fixed upon Magnolia as the place and the [illegible] of May as the time for holding a Convention to nominate a candidate [illegible]

[illegible]

CONSERVATIVE COUNTY CONVENTION.

[illegible]

A Black Devil Outrages a White Girl—Citizens in Hot Pursuit of the Fiend.

A dispatch to the JOURNAL, received here Monday from Laurinburg, stated that a party of men had just arrived at that place in pursuit of a black devil by the name of Andrew Crossling, who had outraged and then attempted to murder a respectable young lady. The outrage was perpetrated near Clio, in Marlboro county, S. C., about 10 miles from Laurinburg, on last Saturday evening, about dusk. Miss Quick, the name of the unfortunate young lady, who was a beautiful girl of about 18 years of age, was passing along the road to her home, and, when not more than a few hundred yards from it, was seized by Crossling, who had evidently been lying in wait for her, dragged into the woods near at hand, her cries smothered and her person outraged. After the perpetration of the diabolical act, the black devil deliberately drew a knife from his pocket and cut the young lady's throat, and left her for dead, thinking to [illegible] the world all knowledge [illegible] the perpetrator of the outrage. The young lady was found shortly afterwards and taken to her [illegible] at the last accounts, she was lingering between life and death, with but little hopes of recovery. [illegible] received, but whether it [illegible] the victim or not, we failed to learn, it became known that Crossling was the author of the vile deed, and a party was at once organized for his capture. Crossling fled and the party [illegible] at Laurinburg yesterday in search of him. From Laurinburg they passed on down to Shoe Heel, [illegible] which time we have heard nothing of their movements, but hope at the diabolical crime has already been avenged.

A dispatch received here Wednesday from a friend at Laurinburg, conveys to us the welcome intelligence that Andrew Crossling, the black devil who outraged and then attempted to murder Miss Mary Quick, near Clio, S. C., on last Saturday evening, and for whom one hundred citizens had gone in pursuit, was yesterday captured near Shoe Heel, on the Carolina Central R. R., and taken back to South Carolina. [illegible] his captors started with [illegible] the direction of the South Carolina line.

We also learn that Miss Quick, the victim, is not only not dead, as was stated yesterday, but [illegible] to recover. The accounts of the affair were exaggerated, [illegible] the wounds in the throat [illegible] are not so severe [illegible] reported.

County Commissioners.

The Board were in regular session on Monday [illegible]. The following [illegible]

[illegible] of Dr. Elijah Porter, for the [illegible] of wet lands in Rocky Point [illegible] was granted. Daniel Shaw, [illegible] Garrison and J. J. Wolfe were [illegible] appraisers to assess the [illegible] accruing to the [illegible] the proposed drainage.

Commissioner Nixon reported [illegible] the new bridge across [illegible] Creek, and the report was adopted. The Clerk of the Board was [illegible] to communicate with the [illegible] of Duplin county and [illegible] county with $87 25, its [illegible] expense.

[illegible] the report of the [illegible] relative to the [illegible] with the State Treasurer [illegible] the care of the insane in this [illegible] 1871, to Feb. [illegible] received and [illegible] the chairman be directed [illegible] amount of [illegible] To the Treasurer of Wilmington the proportion [illegible] due it $1,150 13, [illegible] Treasurer the same [illegible] proportion [illegible] $2,180 19, being the [illegible] Messrs. Jones [illegible] by them from the [illegible] commissions.

[illegible] of Uniontown [illegible] Board to call an [illegible] Monday in May [illegible] question, was laid [illegible] it not appearing [illegible] the proper [illegible] the petition [illegible]

[illegible] County was [illegible] now on [illegible] to Masonboro [illegible] to bring a [illegible] hands and [illegible]

[illegible] County Work House [illegible] recommend [illegible]

[illegible] Superintendent of the [illegible] compensation [illegible] cents per day [illegible] each [illegible] for by [illegible] that a certificate shall [illegible] Board of the insane [illegible] signed [illegible] physician, as required by [illegible] from the [illegible]

[illegible] were granted licenses [illegible] liquor: George [illegible], Henry Bremer, [illegible] Herman Tietgen, H Kok[illegible] Bremer, John Schroe[illegible], D Carlisle, Martin [illegible], Harry Webb, Henry [illegible], Charles Murphy, John D [illegible] & Watson, John F [illegible], A D Wessell, Mrs L M Wal[illegible], E Schulken, [illegible] Wm Bosch, Christian [illegible], Wm M Col[illegible]

The Board then adjourned [illegible] the call of the Chairman.

A Terrible Casualty Averted—An Eighteen Foot Rail Torn from the Track—Miraculous Escape.

A fearful outrage was attempted on the line of the Wil., Col. & Aug. R. R., on Friday night last, and nothing but a [illegible] Providence [illegible] saved an entire train, with its cargo of [illegible] lives, from utter wreck and [illegible]. As the passenger train bound [illegible] North passed a point a few hundred [illegible] this side of Lynch's Creek, a [illegible] jar and the noise of the wheels [illegible] across the rails gave evidence [illegible] the danger of a terrible disaster. [illegible] were whistled down, and as [illegible] possible the train, which was [illegible] at full speed, was brought to a [illegible] still. An examination then [illegible] the fact that a rail, *eighteen* [illegible], had been removed from one side of the track, with the undoubted [illegible] of wrecking the train. Fortunately, the cross ties were near together at that spot and the wheels of the engine, tender and coaches had passed safely over the chasm and at its close had again taken to the rails. The damage sustained was very slight, and [illegible] than an hour afterwards the [illegible] was again in order and there was [illegible] to the trains.

We presume that the railroad authorities will spare no efforts to discover the authors of this attempted [illegible] and to punish them to the full [illegible] of the law.

A Washington dispatch says: "A letter signed by President Grant and many distinguished persons has been sent to Wendell Phillips, inviting him to deliver a eulogy on the life of the late Senator Sumner, at an early day, in this city." This sounds strange when we remember that the last great effort of the late Senator Sumner was the delivery of an eulogy in the United States Senate on Gen. Grant, which he will never forget nor forgive.

The Georgia Real Estate and Immigration Scheme.

The day for the drawing of the real estate lottery, at Atlanta, takes place in that city on the 22d inst. The sale of tickets has already been good and the managers expect to close their books on the 15th inst. Those who think of investing in this scheme should do so at once as the time is drawing near at hand. A full list of the prizes will be found in our advertising columns.

To the Conservative Voters of the Third Congressional District.

[illegible]

A. S. WADDELL.

What we have to be Grateful for! Extract from the Diary of Capt. Nash. Published in the Southern Home.

[illegible] 17th, 1871.

[illegible] JAIL.

[illegible] Cebe Harris, of Raleigh, came up to-day to call upon the murderers [illegible] Govan and Columbus Adair. He was exceedingly familiar with them and laughed and chatted as freely with them as if they were still Radical leaders in their precinct, and *not red handed murderers*, stained with the blood of six innocent human beings. All the mongrels are very friendly with the cut-throats. The latter are employed as spies to watch the Ku-Klux prisoners and report our sayings. Almost daily the Hon. Jim Justice, or some other Radical leader, has a private interview with them for the purpose of hearing their report.

This day I succeeded in smuggling into our room (concealed in water [illegible]) four long bladed knives, which I have distributed to men who will use them if our brutal jailor should attempt to [illegible]

AUGUST 25th, 1871.

IN MORGANTON, McDOWELL Co. JAIL.

On Sunday morning last, (the 20th) [illegible] notified six of my fellow [illegible] and myself, that we must be ready to start for Raleigh in ten [illegible] our dismay! We had been assured repeatedly that we should have ample notice of any order for our removal: therefore we were unprovided with money, extra [illegible], traveling bags, or any of the [illegible] little articles necessary for a [illegible] sojourn in a distant prison. Our keepers had deceived us in this [illegible] designedly, as they were aware [illegible] movement on the preceeding [illegible] falsehood and meanness are [illegible] characteristic of the mongrels that [illegible] reproaches or complaints. [illegible] were called out one by one, and an ominous clanking of chains [illegible] adjoining room told me that the [illegible] of outrage and cowardly persecution was being enacted. When my [illegible] came I found young Padgett, John Cadley, J. H. Sweezy, Wm. Edgerton and my brother, already *handcuffed to a chain*, and five or six mongrels, armed with seven-shooting [illegible], standing guard over them.—A negro blacksmith, with a huge hammer, stood ready to rivet the bolts.—My brother could not restrain his indignation, but declared it a shameful [illegible] political malice to treat as felons respectable men, who had never been so much as examined before a magistrate. This was indeed the truth, but it was unwise for him to say it; because the brutal Jim Seggins took advantage of the situation to bluster and insult us all, on the strength of it.

When ordered to submit my wrists to be handcuffed, I said: "I solemnly protest against this indignity; it is unnecessary, cruel and cowardly."—But as a matter of course the brave fellows, armed with seven shooters, were indifferent to the protest of unarmed prisoners.

A great assemblage of negroes, and their white inferiors, were at the jail door, Sunday though it was, to see the [illegible] spectacle of a number of respectable citizens being carried away from their homes in irons.

We were placed in two covered wagons, with about forty armed scalla[illegible], with [illegible] to act as an escort. The village seemed deserted as we slowly moved through it; but I well knew that hundreds of indignant eyes were flashing from unseen points of observation. Col. Cebe Harris led the cavalcade.

The ride of twenty-eight miles thro' [illegible] mountain, occupied the entire day, and in the twilight of the Sabbath evening we were lodged in the little two storied jail of Marion, the county seat of McDowell county.

And now we found ourselves thrust into another cage, similar to the one I occupied at Rutherford, except that it is much smaller, and filthy beyond description. One Sheban, a thief, was already in possession of the only bit of clean flooring in the cage, and the addition of our party filled the cage so that it is just physically impossible for all of us to lie down at once.

Later in the evening, the jailer brought us some cold green beans and scraps for supper; but being afraid, or too lazy, to open the cage door, he placed the platter outside the bars, compelling those, whose hunger overcame their dignity, to claw the food between the bars, like monkeys reaching for chesnuts.

(To be continued.)

Rev. W. S. Black's Appointments.

For the information of our city and country readers who belong to that church we publish the appointments of Rev. W. S. Black, Presiding Elder of the Wilmington District, for his second round of quarterly meetings of the Methodist Church:

Magnolia, at Providence, April 11th and 12th.

Whiteville, at Abbottsburg, April 18th and 19th.

Wilmington, Front street, April 25th and 26th.

Clinton, at Johnson Chapel, May 2d and 3d.

Kenansville, at Hallsville, May 9th and 10th.

Wooten, Richardson & Co.,

COMMISSION

AND

SHIPPING MERCHANTS

NORTH WATER STREET

WILMINGTON, N C

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKETS, FOR THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, April 9, 1874.

THE CROPS.—A gentleman who has been making a trip over the two States gives gives us a very favorable view of the crop prospects. He says:

"Planters are busy everywhere, much grain has been provided for, and where the corn is up it is shooting rapidly ahead. The gardeners will be able to have peas and strawberries in the market very soon. Lettuce, radishes and onions have been common for several weeks, and potatoes will be along by the end of two weeks. In some parts there has been too much wet weather, but altogether taken the prospects are far ahead of those last year at this time. Not one-fourth of fertilizers are being purchased as in former years, the farmers having taken up the Northern mode of compost heaps."

COMMERCIAL EPITOME—Trade still moves slowly, transactions for the most part being regulated by the exigencies of buyers and sellers and the wholesale market are still devoid of any features of special interest. Prices for most of the leading commodities fluctuate within very narrow limits, though with few exceptions the tendency is rather in favor of buyers. The virtual triumph of the inflationists in the financial measures now pending before Congress does not appear to have given any special impetus to the movement of merchandise, and though there is perhaps rather more business doing, than has been, is improving very slowly and the markets generally exhibit but little of the activity usual at this season. The subject of financial legislation has been settled and those who have been expecting a general advance in prices in consequence of the inflation measure are likely to be disappointed, inasmuch as the inflation has been for some time anticipated, and its effect upon general business has already been pretty largely discounted. We shall shortly expect a revival of trade in all sections of the country. Business in our city has shown but very little improvement during the week. Two days there was scarce any business done. Friday was partly observed as a holiday and part of Tuesday most of the merchants were in attendance at the annual meeting of the Produce Exchange.

Our naval store trade has been quiet most all the week but in some articles a firmer feeling has existed and some advances were obtained.

We call the attention of mercantile men to the very able report of Mr. D. R. Murchison, President of the Produce Exchange of this city, which was published in the DAILY JOURNAL of the 8th instant. From it they will see that the increase of direct foreign exports of naval stores during the past year has been over 25 per cent. on spirits turpentine and 100 per cent. on rosin. Our exports of cotton direct have been much larger than ever before, showing that the direct foreign trade is increasing and, we think, destined to increase vastly during the coming years. Why not? Our regular lines to England and the Continent make the fastest trips across the Atlantic of any sailing vessels on the coast. They are staunch and seaworthy and the insurance is low, all of which must commend our city as a port for direct shipment.

Our country friends in the naval store business cannot fail to notice the remarks of the President in regard to country distilled spirits turpentine. There is no antagonism between the Produce Exchange and country distillers. The Exchange is working for the good of all. The annexed is an extract from the annual report:

"If we can induce the country distillers to use the proper care in putting up their spirits turpentine so that it can be exported without a heavy loss by leakage, we can safely insure them relatively higher prices for this article and a more satisfactory business to the shippers here and the buyers abroad."

Capt. Murchison's remarks are well conceived and are meaning. We hope our country merchants will observe them, and we can assure them that before another year has passed they will thank the Exchange for making rules which will produce better prices for the article.

The export movement for the past week shows a slight decline on the previous week. The exports coastwise and foreign for the week were 6,931 bbls rosin, 1,293 casks spirits turpentine and 679 bales cotton against 3,281 casks spirits turpentine, 2,519 bales cotton and 10,000 bbls rosin for last week. ROSIN—The rosin market has been very steady during the week and prices were advanced. SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Was dull and declining, and the market generally was in favor of buyers. CRUDE TURPENTINE—The receipts having fallen off very materially the market became firmer and advanced. TAR—The market was just the reverse of the remarks written on crude turpentine. The receipts were heavy, the demand light and the article declined. COTTON—The market was steady all the week. GRAIN—The Grain market has been quiet and steady. CORN—Remains unchanged. OATS—Are quiet and steady. PEAS and RICE ruled quiet and regular. PROVISIONS—The market under the influence of strong and favorable advices from the West is moderate with a consumptive demand at quotations. DRY GOODS—There has been a material increase in the volume of business in this line since our last, and the Spring trade may now be said to be fairly open. The reduction in prices of standard prints to 9 cents is now quite uniform, and brown and bleached cotton goods have declined to a point which gives buyers, as well as sellers, confidence that they cannot go lower, therefore there is no hesitancy about purchasing. Trade seems to be rapidly recovering from the lethargy which has so long prevailed, and a good Spring business may yet be realized. MONEY—In our local money market there has been an abundant supply of money, but the rates of interest are [illegible] little inducements to borrowers. The Banks are in good supply and are accommodating their customers at the usual rates.

The chief features of the market and the changes of prices of produce and merchandize for the week ending were as follows:

COTTON—The week opened with a better demand and firmer tone for cotton, followed by an advance of [illegible] cent in quotations; the demand and offerings have both been somewhat limited at the highest prices asked, and a steady market prevailed, but at the close there is an easier feeling and although prices have sustained no decline, yet is evident that any amount thrown upon the market at this time would have the effect to create such. The sales for the week foot up 227 bales at figures ranging from 10 to 15½ cents. The receipts for the week were as follows: Friday, 127 bales; Saturday, 36 bales; Monday, 27 bales; Tuesday, 66 bales; Wednesday, 92 bales; Thursday, 66 bales. Total 404 bales against 431 bales for last week.

The general Cotton movement for the week was as follows: It appears that the total receipts for the seven days have reached 59,553 bales, against 63,745 bales last week, 67,518 bales the previous week and 81,795 bales three weeks since, making the total receipts since the first of September, 1873, 3,401,574 bales, against 3,059,445 bales for the same period of 1872-73, showing an increase since September 1, 1873, of 3,342,139 bales. The exports for the week ending, reach a total of 80,421 bales, of which 23,656 were to Great Britian, 16,356 to France, and 30,409 to the rest of the Continent, while the stocks as made up are now 605,887 bales.

The following are the official quotations to-day:

Low Ordinary	11	cents.
Ordinary	12	"
Good Ordinary	13½	"
Strict Good Ordinary	14	"
Low Middling	15¼	"
Strict Low Middling	15½	"
Middling	15¾	"
Strict Middling	16	"

ROSIN—The general situation of the rosin market has exhibited many changes for the better during the week. The steady feeling which we noticed at the close of our last, was maintained through the early part of the week, and has steadily become firmer, until the market is written strong, which implies that there is confidence steadily increasing in the near future. The arrival of twenty odd foreign vessels of large freighting capacity has imparted new life to the market and there have been several thousand barrels sold for the present month's delivery. The new crop of virgin rosin has made its appearance. Several small lots have been received by Messrs. Vick & Mebane during the week, but the receipts will probably not reach any size for a month to come. The general feeling is that prices are about as low as they can reach.—At the "Exchange" this week the attendance of numbers was good, but there were not many sales made public on the floor, several however transpired. In the open market considerable lots of strained were sold.

The sales for the week and the condition of the market at different periods of the week as reviewed is as follows:

Friday, strained rosin opened quiet with sales at $1 87½; shortly after this decline occured a reaction took place which was accompanied with an advance of 2½ cents. The sales reported were 760 bbls. strained at $1 87½, and 1,000 bbls. do. at $1 90, also 20 bbls. new pale at $5 ℔ bbl. Saturday the market continued steady, and former figures were readily maintained. The sales were 715 bbls. strained at $1 90, 500 bbls. do., buyer's option, April delivery, at $1 95, and 5 bbls new pale at $5 ℔ bbl. Monday the market was active and firm, and there were large transactions. The sales footing 3,045 bbls as follows: 200 bbls strained, spot, at $1 90, 2,000 bbls do, buyer's option, April delivery, at $1 95 ℔ bbl., also 20 bbls extra No. 1 at $3 50, and 25 bbls pale at $4 25 ℔ bbl. Tuesday the market was strong but the views of buyers and sellers were apart. The former desired to purchase at the previous day's quotations while the latter were asking an advance.—Wednesday the market continued firm but there was a slight reaction of feeling and the market was not so strong as Tuesday. The sales were 500 bbls strained, spot, at $1 90, and 1,000 bbls do, buyer's option, April delivery, at $1 95 ℔ bbl. To-day, Thursday, at the close of our report, the market continues firm at $1 90 ℔ bbl.

No. 2, No. 1, PALES and EXTRA PALE.—Of the above grades very little can be written. No. 2 has been without sales and the latter have scarcely maintained a position in the market, owing to the small transactions. It may be written safely that the market is steady at the quotations given below.

The receipts for the week 15,182 bbls against 20,053 bbls for last week. The show a decrease of 4,871 bbls. The exports for the week 6,123 bbls against 9,004 bbls for last week, show also a decrease of 2,881 bbls. The stock in yard is 77,128 bbls and afloat 8,076 bbls against 77,718 bbls in yard and 500 bbls afloat for last week.

The following were the quotations to-day:

Strained	$1 90
No. 2	1 95
Extra No. 2	2 00
Low No. 1	3 00
No. 1	3 50
Extra No. 1	3 75
Low Pale	3 85
Pale	4 00@4 50
Window Glass	4 75@5 00

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—In the crude turpentine market the movement has been fairly active during the week, and prices were steady up to Tuesday, when Hard and Yellow Dip were advanced 10 cents. The receipts have fallen off very rapidly, and the stock has declined to moderate proportions. To-day, Thursday, the market closes firm at $2 00 for Hard, and $3 00 for Yellow Dip. The receipts for the week, 3,915 bbls, against 12,218 bbls for last week, show an increase of 8,303 bbls. The exports for the week, 438 bbls, against 711 bbls for last week, show a decrease of 273 bbls. The stock in yard is 16,65[illegible] bbls, against 22,963 bbls for last week.

The sales for the week were as follows:

	Bbls.	Hard.	Yellow Dip.
Friday	200	$1 90	$2 90
Saturday	1,000	1 90	2 90
Monday	200	1 90	2 00
Tuesday	250	2 00	3 00
Wednesday	300	2 00	3 00
Thursday	500	2 00	3 00

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market has not recovered during the week, the dullness which we noticed in our last, and there has been a general weakening of tone, which in most cases has given buyers the advantage. To say that sellers have endeavored to maintain the market would only be repeating what is generally the case whenever there is a tendency toward lower prices. To-day, at the close of our writing, no visible change for the better is to be noticed, and the market is quoted officially as closing dull at 40 cents. The receipts for the week, 1,823 casks, against 2,570 casks for last week, show a decrease of 757 casks. The exports for the week, 1,839 casks, against 3,211 casks for last week, show also a decrease of 1,375 casks. The stock in yard and afloat, as last taken, was 3,910 casks, against 3,950 casks for last week. The sales for the week were as follows:

Friday	100	casks at	42½ ℔ gal.
Saturday	37	"	" 42
Do	32	"	" 42
Monday	25	"	" 41½
Do	250	"	" 41
Tuesday	50	"	" 41
Wednesday	150	"	" 41
Thursday	200	"	" 40

†By guage.

‡By weight.

TAR—The very large receipts for the past month, on so being much in excess of the demand for consumption, a very large stock has accumulated here. Prices were well maintained up to Wednesday, when the market opened dull and buyers being unable to secure former figures submitted to a decline of 5 cents. To-day, Thursday, the market closes quiet at $1 95 per bbl. The receipts for the week, 5,118 bbls, against 6,621 bbls for last week, show a decrease of 1,203 bbls. The exports for the week, 1,950 bbls, against 3,288 bbls for last week, show also a decrease of 1,638 bales. The stock in yard is 12,555 bbls, against 10,025 bbls for last week. The sales for the week were as follows:

Friday	480 bbls at	$2 00	per bbl.
Saturday	300	" 2 00	"
Monday	300	" 2 00	"
Tuesday	250	" 2 00	"
Wednesday	200	" 1 95	"
Thursday	200	" 1 95	"

GRAIN—The market has ruled somewhat firmer during the past week, but prices have not undergone any very material change. CORN—The receipts were fair with sufficient demand to take about all offered, yet there was no activity in the trade; the quantity of some cargoes was better than heretofore and some advance was paid. The arrivals of cargoes during the week were three in number and the prices obtained were as follows: For cargo of schr Lucretia, containing 1,300 bushels, 90 cents was paid; for cargo of schr Carrie, containing 1,920 bushels, 90 cents was paid. The cargo of the schr Lena (1,300 bushels) being of prince white mealing and better quality than has heretofore been offered, brought 91 cents per bushel. The market however, closes at 90 cents and arrivals, unless of a very superior quality, will hardly command higher rates. The receipts for the week 16,610 bushels, against 18,752 bushels for last week, show an increase of 2,212 bushels and from all sources were as follows: From Philadelphia, 4,500 bushels; from Baltimore 3,200 bushels; from New York, 2,620 bushels; per schr Lucretia, 1,300 bushels; per schr Carrie, 1,920 bushels; per schr Lena, 1,300 bushels, and per Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road, 2,250 bushels. Prices in store remains unchanged. Yellow, mixed, and white sell at 97½c. @$1 02½ ℔ bushels, highest figures including sacks. OATS.—There is a good stock of oats in market, and there is a very light demand at present. Quotations from store are 70 to 75 cents ℔ bushel, including sacks. PEAS.—The stock is small and the demand at present light; cow and clay sell at $1 10@$1 15 ℔ bushel, and $1 15@$1 20 for white ℔ bushel. RICE.—The demand is fair with an adequate supply. Clean Carolina is held at 8½ to 8¾ cents by the cask; Rough is in small supply, and sells at $1 20 to $1 40, according to quality. CORN MEAL.—The mills are filling orders at $1 02½ to $1 05 per bushel, including sacks.

BUTTER.—Choice sells at 40@45 cents. selections of fine bringing 50 cents ℔ lb. the latter rates, however, are obtained only for "gilt edge," that which is well made, solid, yellow and fine flavored.

PEANUTS—The market continues strong with prices well up and no probability of any reduction at the present. The new crop is being marketed to a large extent and we have probably received its bulk. There is a good enquiry from dealers for export and the quotations given to-day will readily be paid for good lots. The following are the quotations:

Ordinary	$1 70@1 80
Prime	2 10@2 15
Extra Prime	2 25@2 35
Fancy	2 40@2 60

PROVISIONS.—For Provisions the market has exhibited a firmer feeling during the week in sympathy with the northern and western markets and some advances have been gained on these styles of meats. North Carolina bacon continues scarce and prices are well maintained. Since the close of pork packing season there has been a disposition on the part of the trade to bull the market. As far as this has been to advance prices about 1 cent. Of the western market the Cincinnati Price Current says:

"There has been rather more animation, and an increased firmness to the tone of the market during the week, with a good consumptive demand for nearly all articles and some speculative transactions for present and future delivery, chiefly in Bulk Meats and Mess Pork. Prices have advanced [illegible] cent ℔ lb on all articles, and at close of March there were many settlements of contracts at the advance, and the sales for future delivery have been at relatively increased prices. The fact that the product is still about one cent per pound lower than it can be produced with Hogs at current market value tends to strengthen the views of holders, especially as this condition of the market, if lasts, will restrict Summer packing to very narrow limits. The market closes strong, but without much animation, consumptive orders being light."

The following are the ruling quotations in the provision market: North Carolina Bacon sells at 9@10 cents for shoulders, 12@12½ cents for sides, 12@12½ cents for hog round and 15@16 cents for hams. We quote *Western Smoked* at 8½@8¾ cents for shoulders, 10@10½ cents for sides, and 15@16 cents for hams. *Dry Salted* sells at 8¼ cents for shoulders and 9½ to 9¾ cents clear for rib sides.—LARD—North Carolina is scarce and wanted. Sells at 11½@12 cents ℔ lb. Northern steam refined, in buckets and tubs, sells at 10½@11½ cents ℔ lb.

FERTILIZERS.—The late act passed at the recent session of the Legislature, has thrown a check on the Fertilizer business. There is not much doing in the market and the system adopted seems to be *cash*. Some dealers, however, continue to sell on time and the following are the quotations to-day:

Peruvian Guano, (Chincha Island) $75, $77@$80; do. do. Guanope, $70; Carolina Fertilizer, $65 time; $50 cash; Bath's Challenge Sol. Phosphate, $60@$65; Wando Guano, $70; Patapsco, do., $65; Navassa Guano, $55, cash, and $65, time; Cape Fear Guano, $35, cash, and $45, time; E. F. Coe's Superphosphate of Lime, $60; Baugh's Raw Bone Phosphate, $60; Lister Bros. Superphosphate of Lime, $65; Whann's Raw Bone Superphosphate, $52; Lodi Manufacturing Company's Pure Bone, $48; do. do. double refined Poudrette, $30; do. do. Nit. Phosphate Lime, $60; Zells Phosphate, $54 50@$64 50; Berger & Butt's Superphosphate, $60; Wilson's Superphosphate of Lime, $60; B. D. Sea Fowl, $50 cash, and $35 time.

EGGS.—The supply of eggs is rather large for the season and the market is dull. Fresh lots will command 18 cents ℔ dozen by the quantity.

WOOD.—The market is heavily stocked with all qualities of wood except pine, for which there seems to exist a good demand, and the receipts are readily disposed of. We quote, as selling by the quantity, as follows:

Pine	$2 75@3 50
Swamp Ash	2 50@3 25
Split Ash	3 00@3 50
Oak	3 25@3 50
Blackjack	3 50@3 75

FREIGHTS.—Since our last no change has been made in the rates of freight. Both coastwise and foreign berthes are unchanged. During the week some 19 vessels of foreign nationality have arrived. This has somewhat relieved the stringency direct berths. For coastwise shipments very little produce is offering shipments and rates are quiet. For last rates paid see table below.

RATES OF FREIGHT.

ARTICLES.	Per Steamer.	Per Sailing Vessel.
TO NEW YORK.		
Crude Turpentine, per bbl.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tar per bbl.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rosin per bbl.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cotton per bale	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cotton Goods	[illegible]	[illegible]
Flaxseed per bush.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peanuts	[illegible]	[illegible]
TO PHILADELPHIA.		
Crude Turpentine, per bbl.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tar per bbl.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rosin per bbl.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cotton per bale	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cotton Goods	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peanuts per bush	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lumber	[illegible]	[illegible]
TO BALTIMORE.		
Crude Turpentine, per bbl.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tar per bbl.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rosin per bbl.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cotton per bale	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peanuts per bush	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lumber	[illegible]	[illegible]
TO BOSTON.		
Crude Turpentine, per bbl.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tar per bbl.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rosin per bbl.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cotton per bale	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peanuts per bush	00 a 00	0 00 a 12 50
Lumber	[illegible]	[illegible]

General Market Reports.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Financial.

NEW YORK, April 7—Noon.—Stocks dull. Money 4 per cent. Gold 113½. Sterling Exchange—long $4 85½; short $4 88½. Government Securities strong. State Bonds quiet.

Commercial.

Cotton dull; sales to-day of 840 bales; uplands 17¼ cents; Orleans 17½ cents. Flour quiet and firm. Wheat quiet and steady. Corn quiet and unchanged. Pork quiet—mess $17. Lard quiet, steam 10 3-16 to 10¼ cents. Spirits Turpentine quiet at 46½ to 47 cents. Rosin quiet at $2 47½ for Strained. Freights firm.

Cotton—futures opened as follows: April, 16½ to 16 7-16 cents; May, 16-11-16 to 16¾ cents; June, 17¼ to 17¼ cents; July, 17 19-32 to 17 21-32 cents.

Financial.

NEW YORK, April 8—6 P. M.—Money easy at 4 to 5 per cent. Sterling Exchange quiet and firm at $4 85½. Gold steady at 113½ to 113⅝. Government Securities strong and steady. State Bonds quiet and nominal.

Commercial.

Cotton dull—sales of 1,272 bales at 17¼ to 17½ cents. Southern flour is quiet and steady; common to fair extra $6 50 to $7 30; good to choice do. $7 35 to $11. Wheat scarcely so firm; export demand moderate at $1 66 for red Indiana; Corn opened a shade firmer and closed dull at 88 to 91 cents for red western mixed. Coffee dull and unchanged. Sugar firm at 7½ to 7¾ cents; fair to good refining, 7 3-16 cents; prime 7½ to 7¾ cents; common to prime Muscovado, 8 11-16 to 8¾ cents. Havana molasses more active; Barbadoes, 43 to 47 cents; New Orleans, 63 to 71 cents. Rice quiet and steady. Rosin heavy at $2 45 to $2 75. Spirits turpentine heavy at 46½ cents. Leather steady for hemlock sole; Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande light middle and heavy weights, 27 to 30 cents; California do. 26 to 28 cents; Orinioco do 25½ to 27½ cents. Wool firm; domestic fleece 40 to 70 cents; pulled 25 to 50 cents; unwashed 18 to 35 cents; Texas 17 to 35 cents. Pork easier at $17 for new mess. Beef quiet and unchanged. Lard heavy at 10 3-16 cents. Whiskey steady at 96 cents.

Cotton—net receipts, 812 bales; gross receipts 3,763 bales; futures closed steady with sales of 16,500 bales, as follows: April, 16 9-32 cents; May, 16 21-32 cents; June, 17¼ to 17 5-32 cents; July, 17½ to 17 7-32 cents.

SAVANNAH, April 8—6 P. M.—Cotton very quiet; buyers and sellers are apart—middling 16½ cents; net receipts 787 bales; gross receipts 931 bales; sales of 368 bales; stock on hand 55,579 bales.

CHARLESTON, April 8—6 P. M.—Cotton quiet—middling 16 cents; low middling 15½ to 15¾ cents; good ordinary 14¾ to 15¼ cents; net receipts 1,183 bales; exports coastwise 358 bales; sales 400 bales; stock on hand 34,841 bales.

LOUISVILLE, April 8—6 P. M.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn quiet and unchanged at 70 to 72 cents. Provisions quiet. Pork $16 75. Bulk meats—shoulders 6½ cents; clear rib 8½ cents; clear 8¾ cents. Bacon—shoulders 7 cents; clear rib 9½ cents; clear 9¾ cents. Sugar cured hams 12 to 12½ cents. Lard 9½ cents for tierce and 10½ cents for keg. Whiskey 93 cents.

FOREIGN MARKETS.—By Cable.

LIVERPOOL, April 8—Noon—Cotton quiet and unchanged; sales of 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for export and speculation; sales of uplands, nothing below good ordinary, shipped May, at 8 1-16d; do do, shipped March and April, at 8 1-16d.

Later—Sales of uplands, nothing below good ordinary, delivered in June and July, at 8 1-16d; do, nothing below low middling, shipped in March, at 8 1-16d. Breadstuffs quiet. Beef 86s 6d. Lard 44s 6d. Bacon 41s 3d for long clear middles and 42s for short clear middles.

Later—Sales to-day include 7,400 bales American; sales on a basis of middling uplands, nothing below low middling, shipped in April and May, at 8⅛d; do middling orleans, nothing below good ordinary, shipped in March, at 8 3-16d.

LIVERPOOL, April 8—Evening—Cotton; sales of nothing below low middling, delivered in April, 8d; sales of orleans, nothing below low middling, shipped in April and May, 8⅛d. Common Rosin 6s 6d.

LONDON, April 8—Evening—Common Rosin 6s. 9d. @ 7s; Spirits turpentine 32s 6d. @ 32s 6d.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current

Subject to Changes in the Market.

Beeswax per lb 30 a 32	Lumber, (Mill,)
Barrels, Spts T. each,	Ftr Bds. 15 00 a17
Second hand 2 50 a 2 75	Wide do. 10 00 a25 00
New 2 75 a 3 00	Scantling 00 00 a20 00
Candles, per lb.,	Ship Stuff, 0 00 a25 00
Tallow 15 a 17	Lime, (from store)
Adamantine 00 a 17	Rockport 1 50 a 1 60
Sperm 50 a 75	Rockland 0 00 a 1 65
Coffee, per lb.,	Molasses, per gallon,
Java 35 a 32	Cuba, hhds 00 a 40
Laguayra 25 a 28	do bbls 00 a 45
Rio 26 a 28	Sugar house 22 a 23
St. Domingo 25 a 28	do bbls 25 a 26
Clay 19¼ a 20	Syrup, bbls 45 a1 00
Double Anct a 16	do N. O. 80 a0 90
Rope per lb. 7 a 8	Nails, per lb.,
Corn Meal,	Cut 5 50 a 6 25
per bushel, 0 00 a1 10	Oils, per gallon,
Domestics,	Sperm 0 00 a 3 00
Sheeting,	Linseed 1 40 a 1 50
per yard 11 a 13	Machinery 1 75 a 2 00
Yarn, per 5 lb. 00 a 1 25	Keorosene 22 a 23
Feathers,	Pea Nuts 1 25 a 2 40
per lb 65 a 90	Potatoes,
Fish, per bbl.,	Sweet 80 a 1 00
Mackerel,	Irish, bbl 2 85 a 3 25
No. 1 18 00 a22 00	Provisions, per lb.,
No. 2 00 a17 50	N. C. Bacon
No. 3 [illegible] a12 00	Hams 15 a 18
Mullets 5 50 a 7 50	Middlings 12 a 12½
Herring,	Shoulders 10 a 11
Eastern 8 00 a 9 00	Hog round 13 a 13½
N. C. roe 0 00 a12 50	Western Bacon
N. C. cut 0 00 a10 00	(Smoked.)
do gross 7 00 a 8 00	Hams 16 a 17
Dry Cod 7 a 7½	Middlings 10½ a 11
Flour, per bbl. North'n	Shoulders 9½ a 10
Family 8 50 a11 00	(Dry Salted.)
Superfine 6 50 a 7 50	Middlings 9 a 9½
Ex Super 7 50 a 8 75	Shoulders 10 a 10½
North Carolina,	Lard, N. C. 00 a 12½
Family 10 00 a 10 50	do Northern 10 a1 1
Superfine 7 75 a 8 25	Butter, N. C. 15 a 20
Glue, per lb 16 a 22	do Northern 25 35 a 40
Gunny Bags 25 a [illegible]	Cheese 16 a 16¾
Guano, Peruvian,	Pork, Northern, per bbl
per ton [illegible]	City Mess 18 00 a 18 50
Grain, per bushel,	Thin [illegible] a 16 50
Corn [illegible]	Rump [illegible] a 17 00
Oats [illegible]	Salt, Alum, per
Peas, Cow 1 00 a 0 00	bag 2 bush 1 00 a 2 00
Rice [illegible]	Liverpool, sack, ground
Carolina 8¾ a 9½	cargo [illegible]
Rough [illegible]	Prem store 0 00 a 1 50
Hides, per lb.,	American 0 00 a 1 45
Green [illegible]	Sugar, per lb.,
Dry [illegible]	Porto Rico 10 a 10¾
Hay, per 100 lbs.,	C [illegible] 11 a 11½
Eastern 0 00 a 1 00	B [illegible]
Northern [illegible]	A [illegible] 11¾ a 12
Iron, per lb.,	Crushed [illegible] 12¾ a 00
English [illegible]	Soap, per lb.,
American refd [illegible]	Northern 5¾ a 7
American,	Shingles, per M.,
Sheet [illegible]	Contract 6 50 a 9 00
Swede [illegible]	Common 2 25 a 2 75
Hoop,	Staves, per M.,
per ton 130 00 a 125 00	W. O. bbl 00 00 a 00 00
Liquors, per gal., (dom)	R. O. hhd 00 00 a 00 00
Whiskey [illegible]	Timber, per M.,
Gin [illegible]	Shipping 00 00 a 00 00
N. E. Rum [illegible]	Mill prime ex 10 00 a 18 50
Gin [illegible]	Mill fair [illegible] 00 a 12 00
Brandy [illegible]	Mill inferior to ord [illegible] 00
do Apple [illegible]	Tallow per lb. 10 a 11
do Peach [illegible]	

WILMINGTON MONEY MARKET

CORRECTED DAILY BY BANK OF NEW HANOVER

I. B. GRAINGER, President.

	BUYING.	SELLING
Gold	110	112
Silver	105	108
Exchange sight on Northern Cities		Par
Exchange 30 days on Northern Cities		1¼
N. C. Bonds Old Ex Coupon		22
Do. Funding 1866		20
Do. " 1868		20
Do. new 6 ℔c		11
Do. Special Tax 6 ℔c		11
N. C. bonds iss'd to N C Road		50
W. & W. R. R. bonds 7 ℔c (Gold Int.)		90
W. C. & R. R. R. bonds 8 ℔c		55
Wilmington City bonds 8 ℔c		74
" " " 7 ℔c		80
" " " old 6 ℔c		85
" " " new 6 ℔c		85 (Gold in
" " " 8 ℔c		80
New Hanover County bonds (10 years) 6 ℔c (Gold Int.)		70
New Hanover County bonds, (5 years) 6 ℔c (Gold Int.)		92
W. & W. Railroad Stock, (Par. 100)		60
North Carolina R.R. (" 100)		45
W., C. & R. R. R. (" 100)		90
Wil. Gas Light Co. (" 50)		75
Bank of New Hanover (" 100)		35
First National Bank (" 100)		110
Wilmington Bu'd'g Ass'n (" 45)		50
Mechanics (" 45)		65
Navassa Guano Co (" 100)		110

MARINE.

ARRIVED.

April 2—Nor Barque Bertha, Petersen, Antwerp, (52 days) R E Heide.

Br Barquentine Brilliant Star, Anderson, Liverpool, (55 days) Vick & Mebane, with 178 tons salt, 45 tons cotton ties.

Steamship Pioneer, Wakely, Philadelphia, Worth & Worth.

Steamship Raleigh, Oliver, Baltimore, A D Cazaux.

Steamship Fanita, Doane, New York, Barry Bros.

Ger Barque Wilhelm Kisker, Burminster, Liverpool, E Peschau & Westermann.

Schr Mattie A Hand, Hand, New York, Williams & Murchison.

Schr Lucretia, Balance, Lake Landing, DeRosset & Co.

Schr Carrie, Roberts, Hyde County, DeRosset & Co.

Swedish Barque Carl Van Dabeln, Hugstron, New York, R E Heide.

Nor Brig Atlanta, Moewe, New York, R E Heide.

Schr Howard, Googing, New York, G G Barker & Co.

Schr S P Brown, Tienken, Cardenas, G C & W J Munro, with 227 hhds and 35 tierces molasses.

April 6—Schr Lena, Williams, Fairfield, DeRosset & Co.

Steamship Lucille, Bennett, Baltimore, A D Cazaux.

Schr Jessie S. Clark, Ellwood, (4 days) New York, Harriss & Howell, with 50 tons guano, to C C R W Co.

April 8—Schr Leonora, Benesy, Boston, J H Chadbourn & Co.

CLEARED.

Schr F E McDonald, McDonald, Richmond, Me, J H Chadbourn & Co.

Steamship D J Foley, Price, Baltimore, A D Cazaux.

Steamship Fanita, Doane, New York, Barry Bros.

Steamship Pioneer, Wakely, Philadelphia, Worth & Worth.

Steamship Raleigh, Oliver, Baltimore, A D Cazaux.

Schr Mattie A Hand, Hand, New York, Williams & Murchison.

Norwegian Barque Signard Jare, Tostensen, Bremen, G G Barker & Co.

EXPORTS.

COASTWISE.

Richmond, Me—232,000 feet P P lumber.

Baltimore—Steamship D J Foley—113 bbls crude turpentine, 50 do pitch, 85 do tar, 95 do rosin, 74 casks spirits turpentine, 8 bales sheeting, 131 do cotton, 11 oil bbls, 30 bushels peanuts, 45,000 feet lumber, 2 bdls bags.

New York—Steamship Fanita—806 bbls rosin, 277 casks spirits turpentine, 271 bbls crude turpentine, 371 bales cotton, 30 do sheeting, 340 shooks, 19 pkgs mdse.

PHILADELPHIA—Steamship Pioneer—7 pkgs mdse, 19 bales sheeting, 13 do yarn, 349 do cotton, 100 bbls rosin, 75 do pitch, 8 do crude turpentine, 150 do tar, 20 casks spirits turpentine, 600 hides, 20,518 feet lumber, 12 bushels peanuts, 45 tons old iron, 21 ale kegs.

BALTIMORE—Steamship Raleigh—24 bales cotton, 53 bdls paper stock, 5 tons copper, 246 bbls rosin, 113 casks spirits turpentine, 35 bbls tar, 30 bushs peanuts, 50 bbls pitch, 2 bales rags, 1 package mdse.

NEW YORK—Schr Mattie A. Hand—4,000 bbls rosin.

FOREIGN.

Bremen—Norwegian Barque Signard Jare, 3,650 bbls rosin.

List of Vessels in the Port of Wilmington, N. C., April 8, 1874.

REMARKS.—We respectfully ask Consignees, Consuls, Captains and owners, to notify us of any change of vessel while in port.

BRIGS

Nor Atlanta, Meowe, dis, R E Heide

John Pierce, Townsend, ldg, Europe, J R Blossom & Evans

Ger Syrene, Busch, dis, E Peschau

Nor Vigilant, Jorgensen, ldg, Europe, Williams & Murchison

Alma, Graebe, G G Barker & Co

BARQUES.

Swedish Carl Van Dabeln, Hugstron, dis, R E Heide

Ger Wilhelm Kisker, Burminster, dis, E Peschau & Westermann

Nor Bertha, Peterson, dis, R E Heide

Br Somerille, Smith, ldg, Europe, Sprunt & Hinson

Nor Ankathor, Henreichsen, ldg, Epe, Williams & Murchison

Ger Melvina Schutt, Kroger, dis, Williams & Murchison

Claudia, ldg, E Peschau

Ger Bertha, Schwartz, dis, Willard Bros

Courier, Closs, dis, E Peschau

BARQUENTINE.

Br Brilliant Star, Anderson, dis, Vick & Mebane

Ger Graf Klott Trautetter, Wendt, dis, Vick & Mebane

SCHOONERS

Howard, Googing, dis, G G Barker & Co

S P Brown, Tienken, dis, G C & W J Munro

Mary Farrow, Foss, dis, Worth & Worth

Franconia, Leaveritt, dis, J E Lippitt & Co

List of Vessels Sailed for this Port.

LONDON.

Douglas, Wilson, sailed June 24

LIVERPOOL.

Brilliant Star, sld jan 11

Wilhelmine Aischer, Burmiester, sld dec 31

Emanuel, Tobiason, cnt out nov 29

Invincible, James, cnt out sept 20

GRAVESEND.

Ard, Jackson, sld July 28

AMSTERDAM.

Elizabeth Cath, Andersen, sld Aug 8

GEESTEMUNDE.

German Brig Rosse, sld Aug 22.

BRISTOL.

Arcadia, Eldrap, sld Nov 7

Br Petrel, Sandley, sld Oct 17

BRIDGEWATER.

Venus, Anderson, sld Oct 10

BERMUDA.

Br Caronella, sld dec 11

Dr. Schenck's Standard Remedies.

The standard remedies for all diseases of the lungs are SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SCHENCK'S SEA WEED TONIC, and SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, and, if taken before the lungs are destroyed, a speedy cure is effected. [illegible] three medicines Dr. J. H. Schenck, of Philadelphia, owes his unrivalled success in the treatment of pulmonary diseases. The Pulmonic Syrup ripens the morbid matter in the lungs, nature throws it off by an easy expectoration, for when the phlegm or matter is ripe a slight cough will throw it off, the patient has rest and the lungs begin to heal. To enable the Pulmonic Syrup to do this, Schenck's Mandrake Pills and Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic must be freely used to cleanse the stomach and liver. Schenck's Mandrake Pills act on the liver, removing all obstructions, relax the gall bladder, the bile starts freely, and the liver is soon relieved. Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic is a gentle stimulant and alterative; the alkali of which it is composed, mixes with the food and prevents souring. It assists the digestion by toning up the stomach to a healthy condition, so that the food and the Pulmonic Syrup will make good blood; then the lungs heal, and the patient will surely get well if care is taken to prevent fresh cold. All who wish to consult Dr. Schenck, either personally or by letter, can do so at his principal office, corner of Sixth and Arch Sts., Philadelphia, every Monday. Schenck's medicines are sold by all druggists throughout the country.

march 31—d&wly eod

A Cruel Disappointment.

A story is told in Paris of a son of M. Bixio. This eminent man was for a short time incarcerated in the fortress of Vincennes, after the *coup d'etat*. His wife, accompanied by one of her sons, went to see him. They dined together in his chamber. The son was extremely sad and taciturn during the dinner, and at last attracted his father's attention.

"Why, my dear boy, what is the matter?"

"Nothing, father," replied the lad of eleven.

"Nonsense; I see something is the matter with you. Come, tell me what it is."

The boy blubbered, "Why, pa, I am so disappointed. I made sure of seeing you in a dungeon, chained to the wall, and you ain't."

OBSTACLES TO MARRAGE.

Happy Relief for Young Men from the effects of Errors and Abuses in early life. Manhood Restored. Impediments to Marriage removed. New method of treatment. New and remarkable remedies. Books and Circulars sent free, in sealed envelopes. Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2, South Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.,—an Institution having a high reputation for honorable conduct and professional skill.

feb 7 33-tf

$.300.000

Missouri State Lotteries.

Legalized by State Authority and Drawn in Public in St. Louis.

Grand Single Number Scheme. OF 50,000 NUMBERS.

DRAWS THE LAST DAY OF EACH MONTH.

CAPITAL PRIZE, $50,000!

10,380 Prizes, amounting to $300,000.

Whole Tickets, $10; Halves, $5; Quarters, $2 50.

The Great Combination Scheme, with a Capital Prize of $32,500, and 32,396 Prizes, amounting to $578,177. Draws every Saturday during the year.

Whole Tickets, $10; Halves, $5; Quarters, $2 50.

Address, for Tickets and Circulars,

MURRAY, MILLER & CO., Managers,

Post Office Box 2446 St. Louis, Mo.

april 9 35-1&wly eod

L. D. SINE'S

ESTABLISHED 1854

GIFT ENTERPRISE

The only Reliable Gift Distribution in the Country!

$60,000 00 IN VALUABLE GIFTS!

TO BE DISTRIBUTED IN

L. D. SINE'S

166th REGULAR MONTHLY

GIFT ENTERPRISE

To be drawn Monday, May 4th, 1874.

Two Grand Capitals of $5,000 in Greenbacks!

Two Prizes $1,000 } Greenbacks
Five Prizes $500 }
Ten Prizes $100 }

1 Horse and Buggy, with Silver Mounted Harness, worth $600.
One Fine toned Rosewood Piano, worth $550!
Ten Family Sewing Machines, worth $100 each!
Five Gold Watches & Chains, worth $300 each!
Five Gold American Hunting Watches, worth $125 each!
Ten Ladies' Gold Hunting Watches, worth $100 each!
800 Gold and Silver Lever Hunting Watches (in all,) worth from $20 to $300 each!
Gold Chains, Silver-ware, Jewelry, &c., &c.
Number of Gifts 6,500! Tickets limited to 65,000

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL TICKETS, to whom Liberal Premiums will be paid.

Single Tickets $1; Six Tickets $5; Twelve Tickets $10; Twenty-five Tickets $20.

Circulars containing a full list of prizes, a description of the manner of drawing, and other information in reference to the distribution, will be sent to any one ordering them. All letters must be addressed to

MAIN OFFICE, L. D. SINE, Box 86,
101 W. Fifth St. CINCINNATI, O.

feb 24 71-6w-sl&w-eh

Guano, Salt,

Hay, Molasses.

50 TONS GUANAPE,
6,000 Sacks Salt,
500 Bales Prime Eastern Hay,
100 Hhds. and Bbls. N. C. Cuba Molasses,
100 Barrels S. H. Syrup.
For sale low by
WILLIAMS & MURCHISON.

Corn, Flour, Bacon and Pork.

10,000 Bushels Prime White Corn,
100 Boxes D. S. and Smoked Sides,
500 Barrels Flour (all grades,)
50 Barrels C. M. Pork.
For sale low by
WILLIAMS & MURCHISON.

Sugar--Coffee--Lard,

150 BARRELS SUGAR,
150 Sacks Prime Rio Coffee,
75 Tubs Leaf Lard.
For sale low by
WILLIAMS & MURCHISON

Spirit Barrels, Hoop Iron,

Glue, Nails.

500 new New York Spirit Barrels,
2,000 Bundles Hoop Iron,
250 Select 2d hand Spirit Barrels,
150 Bbls. Distiller's Glue,
2,000 Kegs Nails.
For sale low by
WILLIAMS & MURCHISON.

april 5

French Peas

SUPERIOR TO EARLY GARDEN PEAS, the most delicate of Canned Vegetables.

McMURRAY'S PEACHES AND TOMATOES,

OYSTER BAY ASPARAGUS,

CHAMPIGNONS, &c., &c., &c.

CHAS. D. MYERS & CO.,
5 and 7 North Front St.

Currie Powder,

CELERY SALT,

SOYER, INDIA and SULTANA SAUCE,

Lea & Perrin's Worcestershire Sauce,

Fruit, Vegetables and Table delicacies of every description.

CHAS. D. MYERS & CO.,
5 and 7 North Front Street.

april 5

Corn, Hay and Oats.

6,000 BUSHELS CORN,
100 Bales Hay,
1,000 Bushels Oats,
For sale by
KERCHNER & CALDER BROS.

april 9

Wagons! Wagons!

10 ONE Horse Turpentine Wagons,
10 TWO Horse Turpentine Wagons,
5 FOUR Horse Turpentine Wagons.

For sale by
KERCHNER & CALDER BROS.

april 9 81

Spirit Casks!

Spirit Casks!

1,000 NEW AND SECOND HAND SPIRIT CASKS.

For sale by
KERCHNER & CALDER BROS.

april 9 85

Meal, Rice, Brandy

Peaches and Schnapps.

1,000 BUSHELS MEAL,
50 Tierces Rice,
20 Cases Brandy Peaches,
100 " Schnapps.
For sale by
KERCHNER & CALDER BROS.

april 9 85

ORDERS FOR PRINTING

Will receive prompt attention at the

JOURNAL OFFICE

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C:

FRIDAY, APRIL 10, 1874.

STATE NEWS.

The rite of baptism was administered to thirteen converts at the Methodist church at Rocky Mount on Monday night. There are a number of penitents still enquiring the way.

Maj. Wm. A. Smith, the present incumbent, from the fourth district, has positively refused to allow his name to be used for re-nomination by his party for Congressional honors.

The Salem Press says: The wheat crop in this and neighboring counties, and throughout the Western part of the State, looks very promising. The peach crop has been injured to a great extent by the recent frosts.

The Greensboro Patriot says: Mr. G. W. Albright, of this county, has a dog, Scotch terrier and bull, which conceived such an antipathy to Yankee soldiers during the war that he growls now when he sees any one dressed in blue clothes.

The Kingston Gazette says: We learn that a little child of Col. Purdew, two or three years old, living near Waters' mill, was kicked to death by a mule the other day. The little one was playing in the yard, when the mule in a vicious freak kicked it, from which it died.

The Raleigh News says: During a revival of religion in the Shiloh Baptist Church at Henderson, for the last four weeks, conducted by Rev. F. R. Stowell, seventy-eight souls were converted to God. On the 5th Sabbath in March, fifty-one of these were baptized and added to the church.

The Durham Tobacco Plant says: We have just met with a couple of young men who left North Carolina about 18 months ago, and have been trying their fortunes in other states. They have returned to remain, convinced that the "Old North State" is the "garden spot of the world." To those eager to try a distant clime we would commend the experience of those who have tested it.

The Madison Enterprise says: Mr. Peter Scales, living near this place, was kicked by a mule one day last week, and is considered by his physicians to be in a critical condition. Mr. S. went into the stables as he had been in the habit of doing; but on this occasion was kicked by the mule in the region of the stomach and liver, doing such injury to those organs as to seriously endanger his life.

The Raleigh Sentinel says: We learn that Mr. Martin Hyatt, who lives near Siloam Postoffice, in Surry county, lost his dwelling house and nearly all his household and kitchen furniture by fire, together with some $850 in specie, 2,000 pounds of bacon, and about 500 bushels of corn. The fire originated in the kitchen, which was attached to the house, and when discovered, late at night, it was with difficulty that the family made their escape.

The Wilson Advance says: Griffin Holloman, who eloped with Mary Edwards some time since, and whose victim was recovered by her father in Virginia, became disgusted with farming in the Old Dominion after losing his prize, and has too returned to his home in Nash. [illegible] asked his lawful wife "to forgive [illegible] he would not forget", and she has [illegible] his request, and all seem reconciled [illegible] as could be expected [illegible] circumstances. Griffin [illegible] bet too well.

The Rocky Mount Mail says: [illegible] is at Lemon's Bridge, in the county of Nash, about six miles from this place, an enormous oak tree which has withstood the blasts of centuries and has triumphed over decay. Its Briarean arms extend one hundred and fourteen feet, by actual measurement, from extremity to extremity. We measured its body near the ground, and we found that the circumference of said oak was thirty-seven feet, twelve and one-third feet in diameter.

The Goldsboro Messenger says: We learn that our young townsman, Isaac F. Dortch, Esq., will shortly visit Tarboro and Greenville for the purpose of instituting new Lodges of Knights of Pythias in each of those towns. The order is in a flourishing condition in this State. During two months of Mr. Dortch's administration as Grand Chancellor of the Order in North Carolina, a fine lodge has been organized at Clinton, and besides those to be instituted at Mt Olive, Tarboro and Greenville, applications have been received from many other points.

The Raleigh Crescent says: Professor Kerr has in his museum the specimen of jute grown in Duplin county, which was exhibited at our last State Fair. It is of very vigorous growth and is twelve feet high. It grows luxuriantly on cotton land and if our people would take hold of it and raise it instead of so much cotton, they might make a good thing of it. All the cotton bagging is made of it, and the rate, as its raw material, is grown in India and sent to England and manufactured there, and then shipped to us. We can grow it here, and manufacture it, or let England manufacture it for us, and at cheaper prices than we can get it from India.

The Salisbury Watchman says: A colored man by the name of Andy McCann was run over and killed by the east bound train last Sunday morning near Sugar Springs about a mile from this city. He was cut in two and otherwise terribly mangled. Too much blue ruin was the cause. He was drunk the evening before and had a bottle in his pocket when he was found. It is supposed he had laid down on the track and gone to sleep. The train has passed over three persons at or near Sugar Springs within the last two years, two of whom were killed outright, and the other, Simon Jones, col., seriously hurt. Mrs. Minor was killed there while trying to get a pet dog off the track.

The Fayetteville Gazette says: A couple from the land of the green bay tree and the soft waving pine—in plain English, from Robeson and Cumberland—were up on Haymount last Monday morning, looking for Gretna Green. But as Rev. H. G. Hill was absent, they found the hymeneal blacksmith in our esteemed friend and cotemporary, Rev. T. L. DeVeaux of the Presbyterian, who quickly forged about them the golden fetters of wedlock. The bride—quite a young thing from the vicinity of St. Paul's, Robeson county—is said to have taken clandestine leave of the paternal roof. The groom, however, looks as if about 54 [illegible] summers had passed o'er his [illegible] head. His name is Mc[illegible].

The Greensboro Patriot says: A party of Indians travelling on exhibition arrived by the R. & D. R. R., Sunday night on their way to Raleigh. In a moment the car in which they were was crowded with a multitude of darkies, anxious to get a glimpse of the red men, effectually blocking the way and preventing their egress. In this emergency a happy thought occurred to "Big Jim," their chief, who didn't approve of this blockade, and in an instant out leaped tomahawks and scalping knives and a war-hoop raised that nearly lifted the roof off of the car. Such a scattering of "American citizens of African descent" was never seen before. Out they tumbled in all directions, and some of the tallest running was done that was ever seen in these parts. One of them started in the direction of Raleigh, down the railroad, and it is supposed is running yet.

HILLSBORO.

HILLSBORO, March 31, 1874.

Dear Journal:

I can fully appreciate the complaint of the Israelites when they avowed their inability to make brick without straw. Could you look out upon the street, as I am doing now, and see it without a vehicle and almost without a pedestrian; could you exchange words with a chance visitor from the country, and receive the stereotyped reply, "no news," you would almost be amazed at the temerity of your correspondent in undertaking his weekly duty, and evolving a letter out of the baseless fabric of *nothing*.

I envy the *Recorder's* correspondent from Wilmington, who is only troubled by an "*embarras de richesse*," who has so many items of interest to talk about, that he has at least the privilege of choice in his subjects. If he is compelled to write despondently, as he did in his last, by reason of the failure of his pet scheme, the Sound Rail Road, other matters of interest will force themselves upon his attention before the week is out and restore his accustomed cheerfulness.

On the contrary, should I fortunately get hold of a topic how I should revolve it and turn it in all directions and roll it as a sweet morsel on the tongue, and retain it to the last for fear nothing would rise to replace it.

The only thing of interest during the past week, was a meeting of the citizens of Hillsboro Township to take into consideration the law of the last Legislature respecting prohibition. The meeting was not a full one by any means, and it would be difficult to gather from it the sentiments of the people. It was addressed by Mr. J. D. Cameron, and the Rev. Mr. Southgate. Maj. Bingham was invited to deliver an address upon Temperance, and upon the Act of the Assembly, on the evening of the last Friday in April. His reputation will draw a good house, no doubt.

The Good Templars have done much good here in a quiet way, and can point to many victories over King Alcohol. They work without noise or fanaticism, but attract into their order continual accessions from all ranks and ages. Their most permanent good will probably be on the youth, who will early be trained in habits of temperance, and thus escape the fatal rock upon which so many young men have struck.

The cadets at Horner and Graves' school begin to feel their keeping, and have issued invitations to a hop to come off on the evening of the 6th of April. I am glad to see such a movement, as besides affording them good but innocent pleasure, I know nothing so well calculated, not only to refine, but keep in check the exuberant feelings, and pronounced manners of young men. I am somewhat fearful they will be disappointed in a full attendance of young ladies, various circumstances controlling their will and their wishes.

I observe some tobacco wagons coming in as I write. The sales (days here are regularly observed, but you must know that the state of the atmosphere has much to do with the magnitude of the "breaks," as they are called. A dry day or spell is fatal to them, while damp, what they call "givey" weather will put a spur on the heels of every tobacco planter in the country. The quality brought in here, so far, is rather inferior. I think this is the general rule of tobacco men, to get rid of their worst first, though sometimes the scarcity of higher grades, and very high prices will tempt them to vary from the rule.

I observe a good deal of what is brought here being pressed and forwarded to Baltimore, though most of it is for the use of the factories here, at Durham and Chapel Hill.

The weather has settled down to apparently a uniform spring temperature, and things look ready seasonable. The wheat crop looks splendidly, [illegible] do the oats. The farmers are [illegible] over the prospect of [illegible] as your Wilmington correspondent was about your Sound Railroad. I hope they may not receive so disastrous a set back.

The peach crop, as a crop, is ruined. There will be peaches, but in moderate quantity. Other fruit is apparently not injured, and our summer visitors may enjoy a luxury which is denied them down the country—delicious fruits, fresh from the trees, not gathered half ripe and sent off to find their maturity in the heated atmosphere of closed cars, and to reach their destination, bruised or withered, but fresh, plump and juicy. But enough. C.

Social Equality in Boston.

The delegation of the New York Chamber of Commerce who attended the remains of the late Senator Sumner to Boston, were the recipients of many courtesies at the hands of the citizens, being lodged in the elegant apartments at the Revere House occupied by the Prince of Wales, the Duke Alexis, Jenny Lind and Nilsson. There was also a delegation of distinguished colored men, who accompanied the remains from Washington to Boston, but no mention is made of special courtesies to them.

—[illegible] N. C. Presbyterian.

The University and the Public Schools.

Ed. Journal: Your valuable paper of March 11th contains a complimentary notice of Prof. Blake's Lecture on the Philosophy of Light, which would have been altogether proper and becoming, if the writer had confined himself to his subject. Prof. Blake doubtless gave an able and exceedingly interesting lecture, which might in itself be very aptly compared to a ray of light shining upon the school which had the good fortune to hear it. But Mr. R. B. says:

"With the University scuttled and hopelessly sunk, with the public school system paralyzed, and especially with the people themselves lapsing into a *desperate and hopeless apathy* on the subject of education, the outlook is gloomy enough, and North Carolina is actually reckoned in official reports made to the United States government as the least enlightened portion of the United States."

To scuttle a ship means to bore holes through its bottom. "Scuttled and hopelessly sunk," means that the holes are made, that the ship has gone to the bottom of the ocean, with nothing but the wide waste of waters above it, with no knowledge even of the place where it went down. Now, the University owns buildings which could not be erected and furnished for less than two hundred thousand dollars, and which, at a comparatively small cost, may be made as good as new. It owns valuable professors' houses and grounds and eight hundred acres of land appendant. It owns, besides, thirteen thousand acres of land in the State, and two hundred and sixty thousand dollars in North Carolina State bonds. It is true its lands are under mortgage for debts to the amount of sixty thousand dollars or more, which were principally contracted prior to the late war. But the creditors are not Shylocks. Many of them are ready to relinquish their debts: others are ready to compromise upon exceedingly liberal terms; and none of them insist upon cutting the pound of flesh from nearest the heart of North Carolina.

THE SCHOOL SYSTEM PARALYZED.

The last annual report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, shows that one hundred and forty-six thousand seven hundred and thirty-seven children were instructed in the public schools, two and a half months on the average, from September 30th, 1872, to June 30th, 1873, in the State. Four hundred and fifty children are taught ten months in the year in the free public schools in Charlotte. More than one thousand children are instructed from eight to ten months in the year in the public schools in Wilmington. Nearly one thousand children were taught ten months in the public schools of Buncombe county last year, and an equal number will be taught the present year. Free public schools are maintained ten months in the year in Hayesville, Marshal, Franklin, and many other places beyond the Blue Ridge, and in Fayetteville, Wilmington, Charlotte, Newbern, Beaufort, Tarboro', Washington, Warrenton, and many other places throughout the State. Many of these schools are among the very best in the State. Perhaps a greater number of children were taught in the free public schools in this State during the last six months than at any other like period in the history of the State. The public school fund is larger than it has ever has been; and the Boards of Examiners throughout the State are endeavoring to elevate the standard of teaching. A gentleman writing from Buncombe a short time ago says: We are determined to bring up the standard of teaching to a higher plain. Referring to the progress of the public schools, he says: Education among the masses is on the advance. There are many, however, of whom we ought to expect better things, who would cripple, and have crippled every effort which the State has made for the education of the people.

If Mr. R. B. finds that public education is paralyzed in his neighborhood, he ought to lend a helping hand to vitalize it. It needs his help. It needs the help of every good man. He will not help it by proclaiming to the world, that it is paralized.

Opposition to popular education has exhibited itself in many forms and under many disguises; but the good work will go on. The cause of public education is emphatically the cause of the people, and is taking hold upon the mind and hearts of the people. The people are beginning to understand that they can educate their children better in the public, than in the private schools, and for less than one-third of the cost. They are beginning to call for an abandonment of that blind policy which denies the bread of knowledge to their children, checks immigration and the entrance of capital into the State, retards all material interests, and tends only to keep the masses down, that the leaders may rise.

Mr. R. B. is little nearer the truth of history when he says that "North Carolina is actually reckoned in official reports as the least enlightened portion of the United States."

If Mr. B. will turn to the last census of the United States he will find that Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi and South Carolina, are all below North Carolina, on the scale of intelligence. He will also find that New Mexico, a territory of the United States, is very greatly below the good old North State. But it is conceded that even this showing for North Carolina ought to be and will be deplored by every true son of the State.

EDUCATION.

Gen Clingman's Views of the Volcanic Disturbances in Western North Carolina.

A New York *Herald* man recently had an interview with General Clingman about the Bald Mountain "disturbances," a report of which we present to our readers this morning.—It is needless to say that no man in the country is better qualified to give a reliable opinion in regard to the mountains of North Carolina than General Clingman.

"General Clingman replied in response to some questions touching the phenomenon that "the volcanic disturbances in those mountains of Western North Carolina, which are now making such a great sensation, are no new thing—that they can be traced back to the remotest traditions of the Cherokee Indians, and thence, by scientific research, to the volcanic upheavals from which these mountains were formed. In the northeastern corner of Haywood county, near Fines' Creek, forty miles northwest of Stone Mountain, there is a mountain which has been subjected to periodical shakings, after intervals of two or three years, ever since the war of 1812, and and for how long a period before I cannot tell. The immediate locality of these disturbances is about a mile in length and a quarter of a mile in width. The shocks under this mountain have not been, within my recollection of a longer duration than a few minutes; and yet with each recurrence, after an interval of rest of two or three years, the shocks have been sufficiently powerful to break up the mountain, as one may say, into new fissures, hillocks, up-heavals and cavities, so far as to change its general appearance.

"And you have noticed these phenomena, from time to time, through a period of many years?"

"Oh, yes! I think if you will look over the files of the old National Intelligencer of about twenty-five years ago you will find a pretty full description which I gave of these volcanic disturbances at that time. I remember that about twenty-five years ago, in the edge of Macon county, southwest from Haywood, there was a shock which opened a seam in the ground for nearly a mile in length and that in Madison county, in a line between Haywood and Stone Mountain, smoke issued from a fissure opened in the rocks. This was some two miles from the French Broad river and in the neighborhood of the Warm Springs, Madison county. I have known the solid granite cliffs of Haywood Mountain to be fractured by volcanic action for nearly a mile in length, and in one instance I have seen a detached granite rock of perhaps 2,000 tons in weight, which, lying above one of these earthquake fissures, was broken into three fragments. But one of the most remarkable freaks of these little earthquakes was that which split a large tree, bringing one half to the ground and leaving the other half standing. I have no doubt that the newspaper men detailed to look into these mysteries will gather many interesting reminiscences from the old settlers of those western mountain counties of the Old North State, touching the periodical recurrence of these remarkable little earthquakes. I have often wondered that the attention of men of science had never been drawn to these interesting volcanic disturbances in our North Carolina mountains."

"But do you think they mean nothing more on this return than the usual periodical spasms, gradually dying out with the continued cooling and thickening of the earth's crusts?"

The General thought this a matter of doubtful speculation. After warnings in premonitory tremblings of the ground, there may be a disastrous earthquake, or a volcanic eruption, as these things occur in Mexico and Central America; or these spasms as heretofore, from time to time, may pass off as a nine days' wonder. But those mountains, the culminating mass of the Alleghany system, were uplifted by forces which are still throbbing under their foundations and shaking them to their summits. There are thirty peaks on these mountains of Western North Carolina, from the Smoky Range to the Blue Ridge, which are higher than Mount Washington; and from the primitive rocks thrown up in these old ranges, and from the great variety of minerals brought out from the bowels of the earth into the sides and chasms of these mountains, we know that the subterranean forces from which those mountains were formed operated here more powerfully than at any other point on the Atlantic side of our continent; and we may conclude, from these frequent disturbances, that these tremendous forces are not yet under those mountains reduced below the capacity for a disastrous convulsion.

For Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Depression of Spirits and General Debility, in their various forms, FERRO-PHOSPHORATED ELIXIR of CALISAYA made by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New York, and sold by *all* druggists, is the best tonic. As a stimulant tonic for patients recovering from fever or other sickness, it has no equal. If taken during the season it prevents fever and ague and other intermittent fevers. 4w

CHAPPED HANDS, face, rough skin, pimples, ringworm, salt-rheum and other cutaneous affections cured, and the skin made soft and smooth, by using the JUNIPER TAR SOAP, made by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New York. Be certain to get the *Juniper Tar* Soap, as there are many imitations made with common tar which are worthless. 4w

To Dr. Helmbold's Patients. The celebrated Extract Buchu, of which Dr. Helmbold was the originator, is still performing wonderful cures of obscure diseases of the urinary organs, restoring shattered constitutions, and overcoming debility and diseases arising from imprudence and excess. This great diuretic never fails. Patients should be particular to get the genuine, which bears the Doctor's signature. All druggists sell it. John F. Henry, New York, Sole Agent.

A Hundred Volumes have been written about the teeth, but one bottle of Fragrant Sozodont is worth them all! It is an elixir that will keep the enamel sound, brilliant, and spotless, for a life-time.

Victims of Obscure Disease, seeking safety and restored health, should use Dr. Helmbold's Extract Buchu. This article is officinal and standard. It is, moreover, the only preparation that develops the full value of Buchu as a diuretic. It is a perfect specific for all diseases of the urinary organs in male or female. Beware of counterfeits and imitations which unscrupulous men are endeavoring to palm off upon Dr. Helmbold's reputation. Look for the Doctor's signature on wrapper.

Dr. Schenck's Standard Remedies.

The standard remedies for all diseases of the lungs are SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SCHENCK'S SEA WEED TONIC, and SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, and, if taken before the lungs are destroyed, a speedy cure is effected.

To these three medicines Dr. J. H. Schenck, of Philadelphia, owes his unrivaled success in the treatment of pulmonary diseases.

The Pulmonic Syrup ripens the morbid matter in the lungs; nature throws it off by an easy expectoration, for when the phlegm or matter is ripe a slight cough will throw it off, the patient has rest and the lungs begin to heal.

To enable the Pulmonic Syrup to do this, Schenck's Mandrake Pills and Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic must be freely used to cleanse the stomach and liver. Schenck's Mandrake Pills act on the liver, removing all obstructions, relax the gall bladder, the bile starts freely, and the liver is soon relieved.

Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic is a gentle stimulant and alterative; the alkali of which it is composed, mixes with the food and prevents souring. It assists the digestion by toning up the stomach to a healthy condition, so that the food and the Pulmonic Syrup will make good blood; then the lungs heal, and the patient will surely get well if care is taken to prevent fresh cold.

All who wish to consult Dr. Schenck, either personally or by letter, can do so at his principal office, corner of Sixth and Arch Sts., Philadelphia, every Monday.

Schenck's medicines are sold by all druggists throughout the country.

march 31—d&wly cod

Some Foreign Cynic says

That America has a hundred religions, but only one gravy. He might have said it has a thousand dentifrices, but only one that beautifies the teeth, without injuring them, viz: Sozodont.

Obscure Diseases, no matter how they originate, and without regard to the sex of the sufferer, are cured without danger of inconvenience by Helmbold's Ext. Buchu, the great Diuretic, which acts specifically upon the Kidneys, Bladder, and auxiliary organs. No other preparation possesses the fully developed merits of Helmbold's Extract. It is the only genuine Buchu, and it never fails. John F. Henry, New York, Sole Agent. 4w

The Men go Wild

for splendid teeth. Therefore, fair ladies, it behoves you to know that Sozodont makes them glitter like orient pearl, and is a pure vegetable agent, harmless as spring water.

Don't Kill the Teeth

With gritty dentifrices. Keep them white, perfect, and lustrous, with that elixir-vitæ for human ivory, that purifier of the breath, and wholesome stimulant for the gums, Fragrant Sozodont.

Helmbold's Buchu is the only reliable remedy for diseases of the urinary organs. Take it in season, and do not be imposed upon by quacks and impostors.

We are glad to learn that the absence of the celebrated Dr. Helmbold has not prevented the continued manufacture of the Buchu, so well known as the only efficient remedy for diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs. There are counterfeits of this most excellent medicine.—Genuine has proprietor's private stamp. John F. Henry, New York, Sole Agent.

A down-town Merchant recently sent his druggist for attempt to defraud. He was suffering from inflamed kidneys and asked for Dr. Helmbold's Buchu. The druggist gave him another kind, upon which the trouble was greater. Instead of relieving the patient as the genuine preparation had always done, the imitation compound aggravated the disease and a long and distressing illness followed. The court, after full hearing, gave judgment for the plaintiff with costs. Moral, buy only the genuine.

Hottentots Gathering Buchu for Helmbold's Extract has become almost a household picture. The great consumption of Dr. Helmbold's Buchu attests the important fact that thousands need a diuretic medicine. For Dropsy, Gravel, Kidney Complaint, and diseases of the urinary organs, either in male or female, there has never been a remedy equal to Helmbold's Buchu. Its imitators are mere trash. Helmbold's is the old reliable standard remedy.

The All-gone Sensation

In Dyspepsia, is nothing to the all gone feeling of the individual who has not a sound tooth in his head. To prevent such a contingency brush with the Fragrant Sozodont every morning.

Helmbold's Buchu. The only reliable medicine for diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs. A perfect diuretic, the long-continued use of which by the people of this country for the last twelve years has fully established its reputation as the best remedy for these diseases known.

It is one of the few medicines that have stood the test of time. It is true and genuine merit. Beware of counterfeits. The genuine has Helmbold's private proprietary stamp.

Gayly the pretty girls throng to the store,
Saying "O! Sozodont, let us have more,"
Singing, in search of it, both sexes join;
Sozodont! Sozodont! tooth wash divine.

Deafness Caused by Catarrh.

Catarrh not unfrequently produces deafness. Mr. Levi Springer, of Nettle Lake (P. O.), Williams Co., O., formerly of Durban's Corners, O., has been cured of deafness of fourteen years' standing, by using Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. He was so deaf he could not hear a person talk when seated by his side, and can now hear the church bells ring two miles distant, so he writes.

A MARKED CASE OF DEAFNESS CURED.

DICKERSONVILLE, NIAG. CO., N. Y., Feb. 22, 1871.

About one year ago I caught a severe cold in the head, which terminated in a severe form of Catarrh. During the time ulcerations occurred in the nasal passages, and I became wholly deaf in one ear, with partial deafness in the other. The inflammation had involved all the delicate structures of the ears, and I was in immediate danger of permanent deafness. The discharge became profuse and fetid, both into my throat and from my ears. In this condition I called on Dr. Pierce for aid, who prescribed his Golden Medical Discovery and Catarrh Remedy, and under their use have rapidly recovered. My hearing is restored, and my Catarrh is entirely well.

JOHN SMITH.

Scientific and Safe Treatment.

When applied with Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche and accompanied with Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery as constitutional treatment, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy produces perfect cures of the worst cases of Catarrh and Ozena of many years' standing. This thorough course of medication constitutes the only scientific, rational, safe and successful manner of treating this odious disease that has ever been offered to the afflicted. So successful has it proven that the proprietor has long offered a standing reward of $500 for a case of Catarrh which he cannot cure.

INDISPUTABLE EVIDENCE.

Thos. J. Bishop, of South Brooklyn, N. Y., writes that his wife had suffered since a child with Catarrh until it had resulted in what eminent physicians pronounced Consumption; that she has used Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy with Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and they have worked wonders with her case.

STEALING OUR THUNDER.

People should beware of these impostors who not only try to imitate Dr. Pierce's Family Medicines, but also copy his original style of advertising by offering various sized rewards for cases of Catarrh and other diseases which they cannot cure. Those who do not possess sufficient intelligence to enable them to write original advertisements of their own, but have to steal those of others, are not likely to have made great and valuable discoveries in Medicine. Look out for them.

The Dent Family.

Everybody knows that "dent," is the French for tooth. Therefore, when we say the Dent Family are doing well, it will be understood that the teeth of the People are being improved by Sozodont.

Imitators and their Schemes come to grief at last. Only original discoveries, like that of Dr. Helmbold, stand the test of time. Helmbold's Buchu, which is the only extract of that wonderful shrub that realizes its full virtues, is still relied upon to cure Kidney Complaint, Female Disorders, Impotency, Gravel, the effects of dissipation and all troubles of the urinary organs in either sex. This steadily successful medicine is recommended by physicians. Beware of counterfeits. John F. Henry, New York, Sole Agent.

TAKE SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR

THE FAVORITE HOME REMEDY.

This unrivalled Medicine is warranted not to contain a single particle of MERCURY, or any injurious mineral substance, but is

PURELY VEGETABLE,

containing those Southern Roots and Herbs, which an all-wise Providence has placed in countries where Liver Diseases most prevail. **It will cure all Diseases caused by Derangement of the Liver and Bowels.**

Simmons' Liver Regulator or Medicine

Is eminently a Family Medicine; and by being kept ready for immediate resort will save many an hour of suffering and many a dollar in time and doctors' bills.

After over Forty Years' trial it is still receiving the most unqualified testimonials to its virtues from persons of the highest character and responsibility. Eminent physicians commend it as the most

EFFECTUAL SPECIFIC For Dyspepsia or Indigestion.

Armed with this ANTIDOTE, all climates and changes of water and food may be faced without fear. As a Remedy in MALARIOUS FEVERS, BOWEL COMPLAINTS, RESTLESSNESS, JAUNDICE, NAUSEA.

IT HAS NO EQUAL.

It is the Cheapest, Purest and Best Family Medicine in the World. Is manufactured only by J. H. ZEILEN & CO., MACON, GA., and PHILADELPHIA. Price, $1 00. Sold by all Druggists.

jan 31 d&w-27

$2500 A YEAR made with our splendid COMBINATION PROSPECTUS. It represents Sample Pages of Binding of 50 *intensely interesting* and useful books, that SELL in every Family. *Best thing ever tried by Canvassers.* **AGENTS WANTED** to make a PERMANENT BUSINESS on these Works. Send $1 50 for Prospectus, **the only outfit needed,** choose territory and commence at once. For **Illustrated Circulars** and **Liberal Terms,** address JOHN E. POTTER & CO., Publishers, Philadelphia, Pa. 4w

Working Class Male or Female, $30 a week employment at home, day or evening; no capital; instructions and valuable package of goods sent free by mail. Address, with six cent stamp, M. YOUNG & CO., 173 Greenwich Street, New York. 4w

Millions of Acres

Rich Farming Lands

IN NEBRASKA,

NOW FOR SALE VERY CHEAP!

Ten Years Credit, Interest Only 6 Per Cent.

Descriptive Pamphlets, with Sectional Maps, Sent Free.

THE PIONEER,

a handsome Illustrated Paper, containing the HOMESTEAD LAW, mailed free to all parts of the world. Address, O. F. DAVIS, Land Commissioner, U. P. R. R., OMAHA, NEB.

1w

WE WANT 1,000 FIRST CLASS BOOK AGENTS

at once, to sell two of the most popular works ever published:

U. S. BONDS a record of prison life at Fort Delaware, by Rev. I. W. K. Handy,

AND

MARSHALL'S LIFE OF Gen. Robert E. Lee.

Send for Circular at once.

TURNBULL BROTHERS, Baltimore, Md.

4w

FOR COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, AND ALL THROAT DISEASES, USE WELLS' CARBOLIC TABLETS.

PUT UP IN BLUE BOXES.

A TRIED AND SURE REMEDY.

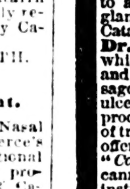
Sold by all Druggists. 4w

SOMETHING That will pay **TO DO.** you Congenial, honorable employment. **OUTFIT FREE.** LARGE CASH WAGES GUARANTEED FOR ALL, either sex young or old; can be done during leisure time at your homes or PAYS IMMENSELY to travel. Large Salaries to experienced **AGENTS.** A SPLENDID OUTFIT FREE! Write for it at once to LARANE & HALL, 16½ North Charles Street, Baltimore, Md. 4w

RHEUMATISM NEURALGIA FACTS SWORN TO

Dr. J. P. Fitler—Being sworn, says, I graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1833, and after 30 years experience, perfected Dr. Fitler's Vegetable Rheumatic Syrup. I guarantee it an infallible cure for Nerve, Kidney and Rheumatic diseases. Sworn to, this 26th April, 1871. F. A. OSBOURN, Notary Public, Phila. [illegible]

RUPTURE TRUSSES **SEELEY'S HARD RUBBER TRUSSES.** Relief, comfort and cure for Hernia or Rupture. Fine Steel Spring coated with hard rubber, highly polished. Free from all sour, rusty, chafing, strapping or girthing unpleasantness. Cool, cleanly, light, safe and durable. Unaffected by bathing. Always reliable. Every desirable pattern, including the new HARD RUBBER ELASTIC NIGHT TRUSS. Sent by Mail or Express. Sold by all dealers. Send for illustrated catalogue. Establishments, 1347 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, and 737 Broadway, N. Y. BEWARE of japaned imitations. 4w



Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures by its mild, healing properties, to which the **disease yields** when the system has been put in perfect order with **Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery,** which should be taken earnestly to correct blood and system, which are always at fault, also to act specifically, upon the diseased glands of the nose and its chambers. Catarrh Remedy should be applied with **Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche,** with which medicine can be carried *high up* and *perfectly* applied to all parts of passages and chambers in which sores and ulcers exist, and from which discharge proceeds. So successful has this course of treatment proven, that the proprietor offers **$500 Reward** for a case of *"Cold in Head"* or *Catarrh* which he cannot cure. The two medicines with instrument, for $2, by all druggists.

$78 A WEEK TO AGENTS. Fastest selling articles out. Three valuable samples for ten cents. J. BRIDE, 767 Broadway, New York. 4w

The Highest Medical Authorities of Europe say the strongest Tonic, Purifier and Deobstruent known to the medical world is

JURUBEBA

It arrests decay of vital forces, exhaustion of the nervous system, restores vigor to the debilitated, cleanses vitiated blood, removes vesicle obstructions and acts directly on the Liver and Spleen. Price $1 a bottle. JOHN Q. KELLOGG, 18 Platt St., New York. 4w

GENUINE PERUVIAN GUANO.

FARMERS, AGRICULTURISTS and DEALERS in Fertilizers have now an opportunity of obtaining this valuable manure in **small or large lots, at importers' prices,** by applying to the Special Agency just established for the purpose of delivering Genuine Peruvian Guano to consumers at any accessible port or railway station in the country. Full particulars given in Circular, mailed free on application to

R. BALCAZAR,

No. 53 Beaver St., New York.

REFERENCES BY PERMISSION.

Messrs. HOBSON, HURTADO & Co., Financial Agents of the Peruvian Government, 52 Wall Street, New York.

MOSES TAYLOR, Presid't National City Bank, 52 Wall street, New York.

J. C. TRACY, Esq., Peruvian Consul, 26½ Broadway, New York.

march 6 56-d&w2m*

GRAND LOTTERY of REAL ESTATE

THE GEORGIA

REAL ESTATE AND IMMIGRATION CO.,

OFFER THE PUBLIC THE FOLLOWING SCHEME:

$126,000 Real Estate in Georgia.

640 PRIZES.

WHOLE TICKETS ONLY SOLD.

CAPITAL PRIZE..........$25,000.

TICKETS $10 EACH.

Legalized by State authority, and Drawn in public, in Augusta, Ga. Class A to be drawn on the 22d April, 1874. 640 Prizes, amounting in the aggregate to $126,000.

FIRST AND CAPITAL PRIZE.—An Improved Lot in the City of Atlanta, situated at the corner of Loyd and Wall sts., within 60 feet of the Union Passenger Depot, 25 front and running back 110 feet, to 20 feet alley—a new and elegantly constructed four-story building thereon, basement, store-rooms and sleeping apartments—can be rented for $3,000 per annum, valued at..........$25,000 00

2ND PRIZE.—A City Lot on west side of Spring street, between Cain and Harris streets, in Atlanta, fronting 100 feet, and running back 200 feet to an alley, whereon is erected a new and elegantly built dwelling house, containing eleven commodious rooms, besides bath rooms, store-rooms, etc., with water works attached, hot and cold water pipes, all necessaoy out-buildings. One of the most desirable residences in the South, valued at..........$20,000 00

3RD PRIZE.—A farm in the far-famed Cedar Valley, Polk county, Georgia, two-and-a-half miles from Cedartown, containing 350 Acres—half cleared, balance well timbered—abundant running water, comfortable buildings, etc., valued at..........$12,500 00

4TH PRIZE.—A Farm in Nacoochee Valley, White county, Georgia, of 250 Acres, well improved and in a high state of cultivation, good dwelling, new and necessary out-houses, adjoining the new and magnificent possessions of Capt. James H. Nichols, valued at..........$10,000 00

5TH PRIZE.—A Farm of 800 Acres, situate twenty miles West of Macon, in Crawford county, Geeorgia, in the Fork of Big and Little Echaconna Creek—half cleared and in a good state of cultivation, balance heavily timbered with oak, hickory and beach—good dwelling, out-houses, etc., capital Gin and Cotton, Press valued at..........$ 8,000 00

6TH PRIZE.—A Tract of Land of 25 Acres, situate in Richmond county, Ga., one-half mile from the corporate limits of Augusta, Ga., with all the improvements thereon, consisting of an elegant frame dwelling, with all the necessary out-buildings, in good order, etc., valued at..........$ 8,000 00

7TH PRIZE.—A recently improved City Lot in Marietta, Georgia, containing about two acres, with a ten-room dwelling house thereon, in good repair, kitchen, servant's house, dairy house, stables, etc., within 200 yards of the Railroad Depot, valued at..........$ 7,500 00

One Prize of	$7,000 00	Six Prizes, each	$550 00
One Prize of	4,500 00	Six Prizes, each	475 00
One Prize of	1,300 00	Six Prizes, each	400 00
Three Prizes, each	1,100 00	Six Prizes, each	300 00
Two Prizes, each	900 00	Six Hundred Approximation	
One Prize of	750 00	prizes	6,000 00

640 Prizes, amounting in the aggregate to..........**$126,000 00.**

Mode of Drawing:

There will be upon the stage two glass wheels, the contents of which can be seen by all the spectators. A committee of two citizens, in no way connected with the management, and of undoubted integrity, having first counted and examined, will place in the larger wheel **12,600** Tickets, exactly alike, and having printed numbers from one to **12,600**, corresponding to all the tickets sold. A similar committee, having first counted and examined, will place in tubes precisely alike the prizes, which are placed in the smaller wheel. Both wheels will then be turned until their contents are thoroughly mixed. A boy under fifteen years, blindfolded, will then draw from the larger wheel one of the **12,600** tickets, and holding it up in full view of the spectators and auditors, its number will be called by the crier appointed for this purpose, so that all present may hear. The number will then be passed to the committee of citizens, who will say whether the number has been rightly called. It will then be passed to a register, who will file it, and record it upon a book prepared for that purpose. A boy of similar age will then draw from the smaller wheel one of the tubes containing a prize, which will be opened and help up to the view of the spectators and auditors. The value of the Real Estate prize will then be cried, and passed to the committee, who, after inspection, will give it to another register to file and record. The prize thus drawn will belong to the ticket bearing the number drawn immediately before it. Thus this process will continue drawing first from the large wheel containing the tickets, and then from the small or prize wheel, until all the tubes containing the prizes are drawn. An accurate record of the above will be kept on file, certified to by the committee of disinterested citizens officiating.

The prizes below Three Hundred Dollars in value are Approximations, and will be determined and paid as follows: The numbers of all the tickets sold being considered in a circle, numerically formed, and having the highest number, **12,600**, and the lowest, **1**, brought together, then whatever number in this circle may be by lot, determined to be entitled to the Capital Prize of **$25,000** will be taken as a centre, on each side of which the next Three Hundred numbers in numerical order will be counted for the ten dollar prizes, thus making on the two sides of the Capital the Six Hundred nearest numbers, each of which will be entitled to a Real Estate Prize of Ten Dollars. All the tickets drawing larger prizes will be excluded, and the circle extended to include Six Hundred on both sides of the Capital, being Three Hundred on each side, it being the purpose of the management not to duplicote prizes.

Money.—All money received from sales of Tickets will be deposited in bank immediately on receipt of remittances.

Transfer of Titles.—Within ten days after the drawing, parties putting Real Estate on the market under this Scheme, are required to make good, valid and unencumbered titles thereto to the GEORGIA REAL ESTATE AND IMMIGRATION COMPANY—said Company obligating themselves to transfer such Title in fee-simple to the party or parties who may draw such prizes of Real Estate.

Tickets can be had on application, personally or by letter, to authorized Agents, the Managers, or

JAMES GARDNER,

President Georgia Real Estate and Immigration Co., Atlanta or Augusta, Ga.

CORPORATORS.

Hon. WILLIAM SCHLEY, Savannah, Ga. | ROBERT SCHLEY, Esq., Augusta, Ga.
Col. JAMES GARDNER, Augusta, Ga.

MANAGERS.

A. M. WALLACE, Atlanta, Ga. | H. L. WILSON, Atlanta, Ga.
J. D. WADDELL, Atlanta, Ga.

☞ Parties desiring to dispose of their Real Estate through the Georgia Real Estate and Immigration Company in their next Grand Lottery, to be drawn on July 1st, 1874, can do so by addressing

JAMES GARDNER,

President Georgia Real Estate and Immigration Co., Atlanta or Augusta, Ga.

☞ **Agents Wanted** in every County in North and South Carolina.

feb 15 40-tf

FONVIELLE'S

EXTRA PROLIFIC SIMPSON COTTON SEED.

THE RESULT OF MY OWN EXPERIMENTS, AND THAT OF MANY FARMERS IN Eastern North Carolina, prove incontestably that the SIMPSON COTTON SEED is the most prolific of the several excellent varieties which claim the attention of the planter.

On my plantation in Onslow county, N. C., I have carefully tested the qualities of different varieties of Cotton Seed, among them the Dickson, obtained direct, at a high price, and with greatly improved results. In 1872 I procured, directly from Mr. W. W. Simpson, of Georgia, a quantity of his seed, and with no more manuring that year and the present, I have realized an increased yield of from one fourth to one-third from my general crop, and one small patch of two and one-half acres yielded **Nine Hundred Pounds of Lint Cotton per Acre.**

I am now prepared to offer planters Seed, for which I claim the following:

1st. Having been obtained originally from pure Simpson Seed, by careful selection and cultivation they have certainly not degenerated.

2d. That I plant but this variety and none other, and GIN MY OWN COTTON, and in every way preserve unmixed the purity of the seed.

3d. I shall sell no seed except select seed of the first product of selected seed.

4th. The seed offered for sale will make one-fourth more than mixed seed, and one-half more than the common Cotton, ALL THINGS EQUAL.

The above seed can be bought for CASH ONLY at the following rates: Ten bushels or over, $1 50 per bushel; under ten bushels, $2. They will be sacked and marked as directed, and Bills of Lading taken and sent to purchaser. They may be ordered directly from myself or from Agents—Messrs. Edwards & Hall, Wilmington and Tar Landing, Onslow county, N. C., or Messrs. Faison & Hicks, at Faison's Depot, Duplin county, N. C.

EDWARD W. FONVIELLE, Jacksonville, Onslow county, N. C.

From many testimonials favorable to my Seed, I add the following, by gentlemen well known as planters of intelligence and character, equal to any in North Carolina:

"We certify that we are generally acquainted with the most prolific and best cotton planted in our section of the State, and we unhesitatingly say the SIMPSON COTTON SEED, raised and sold to us last Spring by Col. E. W. Fonvielle, is the best and most prolific cotton we have ever planted or ever saw grow."

A G MOSLEY,	Faison's Depot,	Duplin Co.	L W HARGET,	Richland,	Onslow County
ISHAM R FAISON,	"	"	FRANK THOMPSON,	"	"
W M HURST,	"	"	A J MURRILL,	Jacksonville,	"
MATHEW MOORE,	Warsaw,	"	SOLM. GORNTO,	Wolf Pit,	"
D J MIDDLETON,	"	"	W H HURST,	"	"
W S LOFTIN,	"	"	A J HURST, Jr.,	"	"

FAISON, N. C, November 8th, 1873.

Col. FONVIELLE—Dear Sir: Your letter, owing to its delay, came to hand several days too late. I cannot give a statement of difference of Dickson and Simpson Cotton. I did not weigh all the Dickson Cotton, but am satisfied that the Simpson made fully one fifth more than the Dickson. I made on the one and-a-half acre of Simpson 2 400 pounds of Seed Cotton. It rained so much, and other circumstances, made it inconvenient to weigh the Dickson and Pealer.

Yours truly, I. R. FAISON

RICHLANDS, Onslow county, N. C., January 5th, 1874.

E. W. FONVIELLE—Dear Sir: I must confess until the past season that I thought the difference in Cotton Seed was in land cultivation and manure. I tried the Simpson Seed in a field near my mill, planting two rows with your Seed and four rows of my Seed, which was the common cotton. I did not pick and weigh as you requested, but I give it as my opinion that the two rows planted with your Seed made as much as the four planted with my Seed. The balance of crop planted in your Seed done equally as well. The two and four rows were all manured and cultivated equal throughout the field. Yours, &c., F. THOMPSON.

[From the "Southern Cultivator," December No. 1870.]

The opinion of Col. Wm. F. Roberts, a Planter of South Carolina, on various kinds of Cotton Seed:

"The Holmes variety kept ahead of the Dickson varieties, (Sparta, Oxford, Simpson and Hunt) in growth. It was one stalk to the hill, 4 feet rows; all the Dickson varieties were 2, 3 and 4 stalks to the hill, 6, 7 and 10 inches apart. Holmes' is the best branched cotton I ever saw, but not thickly bolled like the adjoining cotton. The two Dickson's both beat him, and the stalks only about two-thirds the height of Holmes'. Simpson, in the same little patch of 9 acres, is *more prolific uniformly*, than any other of the Dickson varieties. Every one who has seen my little patch begged for a few of the *Simpson*—from 1 peck to 1 bushel of Seed.

"Mr. Sparta Dickson has evidently managed to dwarf his stalks and increase the bearing. Simpson *though more uniformly prolific*. It is to be hoped, for the public benefit, Simpson's Prolific may soon be surpassed."

feb 7 33-d3t&w2m

NAVASSA GUANO COMPANY — STANDARD SOUTHERN FERTILIZER — WILMINGTON, N.C.

HAVE READY FOR DELIVERY A SUPPLY OF THEIR POPULAR

SOLUBLE NAVASSA GUANO

AND

Navassa ACID PHOSPHATE

(FOR COMPOSTING WITH COTTON SEED,)

And solicit the Orders of those wanting a RELIABLE FERTILIZER.

☞ Almanacs and Circulars furnished on application.

R. R. BRIDGERS,	C. L. GRAFFLIN,	DONALD MacRAE,
President.	Superintendent.	Treasurer.

Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 6th, 1874. 5-d&w4m

A WORD TO THE INVALID.

If you want a healthy Liver and pure Blood take SIMMONS' HEPATIC COMPOUND or LIVER CURE. It will give you an appetite and prove a blessing to the suffering. E. L. KING & SON, Proprietors and Manufacturers, Columbia, S. C. For sale at wholesale and retail at manufacturers prices at JAMES C. MUNDS' Drug Store, Third street, opposite City Hall, Wilmington, N. C. jan 16-14-d3m&w12m

J. A. BYRNE, W. R. KENAN.

BYRNE & KENAN,

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENCY.

—OFFICE—

Commercial Exchange Buildings,

NORTH WATER STREET.

MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE, NEWARK, N. J., Cash Assets.......$28,541,473

IMPERIAL FIRE, LONDON, Assets, Gold.......$8,000,000

FIREMAN'S FUND, CALIFORNIA, Assets, Gold.......$675,000

OLD DOMINION FIRE, VIRGINIA, Cash Assets.......$286,714

FARMVILLE FIRE, VIRGINIA, Capital.......$500,000

MANHATTAN FIRE, NEW YORK, Assets.......$586,450 [illegible]

CLAY, FIRE, KENTUCKY, Assets.......$500,000 00

Total.......$39,089,638 [illegible]

feb 6

JAMES LEFFEL'S

IMPROVED DOUBLE

TURBINE WATER WHEEL.

POOLE & HUNT, Baltimore,

MANUFACTURERS

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

Nearly 7,000 now in use, working under heads varying from 2 to 240 feet! 24 sizes, from 5½ to 96 inches.

The most powerful Wheel in the Market, and most economical in use of Water.

Large ILLUSTRATED Pamphlet sent post free

MANUFACTURERS, ALSO, OF

Portable and Stationary Steam Engines and Boilers, Babcock & Wilcox Patent Tubulous Boiler, Ebaugh's Crusher for Minerals, Saw and Grist Mills, Flouring Mill Machinery, Machinery for White Lead Works and Oil Mills, Shafting Pulleys and Hangers.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

feb 29 w

NOTICE!

Administrator's Sale.

The subscriber having on the 5th day of March, 1874, before the Probate Judge for the county of Columbus, taken out letters of administration on the estate of the late H. C. Rockwell, deceased, hereby gives notice that on

WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of April Next,

at the late residence of said deceased, he will offer for sale at Public Auction, all the personal property belonging to said estate, consisting of

MULES, WAGONS,

CARTS, BUGGIES,

Household and Kitchen Furniture,

FARMING TOOLS, CATTLE,

and a variety of things too numerous to mention.

TERMS OF SALE—six months credit on justified notes, or on failure to make such notes the cash will be required before the property is delivered.

All persons indebted to said estate are notified to make immediate payment. All persons having claims against said estate, are notified to present them duly authenticated according to law, by the first day of May, A. D., 1875, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

J. W. ELLIS, Administrator.

Whiteville, N. C., March 17th, 1874

FURTHER NOTICE.

SALE OF GOODS!

BARGAINS!!

GOODS AT COST.

The Stock of Goods, now in the Store of the late H.C. Rockwell, at Whiteville, consisting of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Hard and Hollow Ware, Saddles, Plows, Crockery and Glass Ware, and a general assortment and variety of goods suited to the wants of the people, is now selling at cost and below.

All persons wishing to buy goods cheap will do well to call and examine this handsome and well selected stock of goods.

Terms Cash, or for bills of any considerable amount, Wilmington city acceptance.

J. W. ELLIS,

Attorney for Williams & Murchison, Mortgagees.

Whiteville, N. C., March 17th, 1874.

march 20 w2t

CANVASSERS WANTED

TO SELL

The Springfield Lawn Mower & Trimmer.

Cheapest! Simplest! Lightest! Best!

☞ Has had four years of satisfactory trial.

Does What None Other Can and all That Any Does.

Send postage stamp for circular. Address GEO. DWIGHT, JR., & CO., Springfield, Mass.

march 13-w1m

Peruvian Guano.

50 TONS A No. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO.

For sale by KERCHNER & CALDER BROS.

april 5 82

Bacon, Pork and Lard.

60 BOXES D. S. SIDES.

55 Boxes Smoked and F. S. Shoulders,

100 Barrels Pork,

65 Tierces and Tubs Lard,

For sale by KERCHNER & CALDER BROS.

april 5 82

Tobacco, Snuff and Kerosene.

75 Boxes and Caddies Chewing Tobacco,

50 Cases Smoking Tobacco,

15 Bbls. and ½ Bbls. Snuff,

50 Cases (1 and 2 ounce) Snuff,

15 Bbls. Kerosene Oil,

For sale by KERCHNER & CALDER BROS.

april 5 82

SOAP, LYE, POTASH, CHEESE, &c.

150 BOXES SOAP,

50 Cases Lye,

50 " Potash,

250 Boxes Candles,

125 " Candy,

30 " Cheese,

For sale by KERCHMER & CALDER BROS.

april 5 82

Pianos! Pianos!

The KNABE PIANOS continue to give the most unbounded satisfaction; in fact, the more they are used the better they are appreciated.

There is a magic like effect in their action, and a full orchestra of rich and rare melody in their touch and tone.

In their great compass may be distinguished all the varied strains, from the extremely gay and bird-like of the treble, now gushing forth with a sweetness unparalleled, stirring the very soul with its sublime and touching pathos, and now ringing out clear and penetrating, every note of which is supremely musical; while the deep and powerful bass blend in with most perfect unison with the gradual and easy transition for which these instruments seem so chiefly noted. A new supply just received at

HEINSBERGER'S Live Book and Music Store.

april 5 82

DR. WM. HALL'S

BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS

THE GREAT AMERICAN CONSUMPTIVE REMEDY.

Consumption is NOT an incurable disease. *Physicians assure us of this fact.* It is only necessary to have the RIGHT REMEDY, and this terrible malady can be conquered.

HALL'S BALSAM IS THE REMEDY.

It breaks up the NIGHT SWEATS, relieves the OPPRESSIVE TIGHTNESS ACROSS THE LUNGS, and heals the lacerated and excoriated surfaces which the venom of the disease produces.

WHILE LIFE LASTS THERE IS HOPE.

It may not be too late to effect a cure *after the doctors have given you up.*

HALL'S BALSAM is sold everywhere, and may be had at wholesale of the PROPRIETORS, JOHN F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO., at their Great Medicine Warehouse, 8 and 9 College Place, New York. Price $1 per bottle.

HALL'S BALSAM is also a sure remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, PNEUMONIA, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, SPITTING OF BLOOD, CROUP, WHOOPING COUGH, and all other diseases of the respiratory organs.

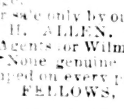
Also Proprietors of Scovill's Blood and Liver Syrup, Carbolic Salve, Edey's Troches, Oxygenated Bitters, Mott's Liver Pills, &c.,

JOHN F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO., 8 and 9 College Place, New York.

march 27

CRESCENT SPECTACLES

Improve your sight.



These Crescent Spectacles are now offered to the Public and are guaranteed superior to all others in use, for clearness and distinctness of vision they are unrivaled. The total absence of prismatic colors renders them especially [Trade Mark] desirable. Being ground with great care, they are free from all imperfections and impurities. They are mounted in Gold, Silver, Shell, Rubber and Steel frames and will last many years without change.

For sale only by our Agents.

J. H. ALLEN, Jeweler and Optician, sole Agents for Wilmington, N. C.

☞ None genuine without the trade mark Stamped on every pair. Manufactured by FELLOWS, HOLMES & CLAPP, New York.

Look for Trade Mark. No peddlers employed.

march 27 1-w1

R. C. JOHNSON,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

RETURNS HIS THANKS to the public generally for past favors and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

march 27 74-3m

GEORGE A. NEWELL,

DEALER IN ALL KINDS

Sewing Machines.

AND GENERAL REPAIRS OF SAME.

Office No. 9 South Front Street,

Wilmington, N. C.

I keep on hand a full supply of needles for all the leading machines in use—oil, Tuckers, Rufflers, Corders, &c., &c.

R. C. Goodrich's Patent Hemmers and Tuck Braiders to suit all machines, consists of Hemmers and a Dress Braider for one dollar.

Machines improved and attachments added to make them do all varieties of work.

In sending machines for repairs or improvements send only the machine (stand not required) and advise me of its shipment.

In orders for needles or attachments, state the amount you wish to invest, and the same be promptly sent on return mail.

march 6

R. C.

Ask

F. A. NEWBURY,

MAGNOLIA, N. C.

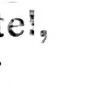
feb 13 w

PARENTS REDUCE YOUR SHOE BILLS TWO THIRDS BY BUYING

SILVER TIPPED SHOES.

march 6 w

For Sale Cheap!



A YOUNG HORSE; works well in all kinds of harness; easy under saddle kind and gentle. Apply at once to

T. B. HENDERSON.

Office of James Anderson & Co.

april 3

Farmer's Hotel,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

B. C. BARDEN, Proprietor.

(Formerly of Sampson County.)

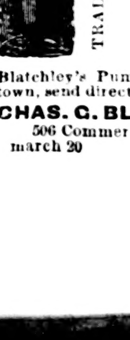
This popular house is now open for the reception of guests and was never more replete with all the attractions which have hitherto made it so great a favorite with the travelling public.

To the old friends of the house the assurance is tendered that its past comfort and reputation is fully maintained, and to those who have not hitherto favored it with their patronage entire satisfaction is guaranteed. Its internal arrangement is convenient and comfortable, and the organization complete in all departments. The table is supplied with the best that the Wilmington market affords, and the *cuisine* is unexceptionable.

A BAR, with first class Liquors, is annexed, all of which is under the supervision of the Proprietor.

march 13 w

BLATCHLEY'S



TRADE B MARK Patented.

Improved CUCUMBER WOOD PUMP. Tasteless, Durable, Efficient and Cheap. The best Pump for the least money. Attention is especially invited to Blatchley's Patent Improved Bracket and New Drop Check Valve, which can be withdrawn without removing the Pump or disturbing the joints. Also the Copper Chamber which never cracks or scales and will outlast any other.

For sale by Dealers and the Trade generally.

Blatchley's Pump, and if not for sale in your town, send direct to

CHAS. G. BLATCHLEY, Manufacturer, 506 Commerce St., Philadelphia, Pa.

march 20